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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1875. NO 193.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspapers are delivered: 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has settled for or not—is responsible for the price.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is safe, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Fullerton Lets the Defendant Up—Beecher's Testimony All In—Book-keeper of Woodruff and Robinson Called—Mr. Cleveland Takes the Stand To-Day—The Judge's Soul is Wearied with Vain Repetitions.

NEW YORK April 21.—The Tilton-Beecher trial was resumed to-day before a packed house, and the cross-examination of Mr. Beecher continued. After further inquiries respecting the acquaintance and correspondence of witness with Mrs. Woodhull, which elicited nothing new, Mr. Beecher said: In the summer of 1870 my health was good, as I remember. I have often entered the pulpit (but never made the statement in that period that I had entered it one hundred times) when I never expected to leave it alive.

Mr. Fullerton read from witness' statement of last summer, in which he said he often expected never to leave the pulpit alive; that he was often attacked with giddiness, and would often have fallen if he had not caught the sides, and that he often came nigh falling in the streets. The statement also referred to the last time he saw Mrs. Tilton, feeling he would never again see her alive.

Witness continued: I have for a long time had violent symptoms which I misinterpreted and which are delusive. At the time I wrote this statement I did not put forth these symptoms as reasons for my letter of February 5, 1871, to Mrs. Tilton, and what it expressed to her of not being alive many days. My physicians told me about it and I became convinced that my symptoms arose from congestion over-action. I do not recall that any physician removed my fear of apoplexy; I do not appreciate now that I should die of apoplexy; I got rid of that impression before 1871 or 1872, or before then. When I wrote the letter I had a strong premonition that my end was drawing near. I spoke then as I often do in sadness, until at other times I am cheerful. The instrument by which I expected to be removed was by the sovereign hand of God; I did not expect I would be translated like Elijah, but as Henry Ward Beecher would be if God took him. After this apprehension of death I do not recall if I made any insurance on my life, nor do I remember if I insured my life after 1870 at all. An application was made by Ford & Co. for insurance on my life in 1874. I supposed I was insured—I signed the application. I do not remember going through an examination.

Mr. Fullerton then read questions and answers contained in the insurance paper, among which was a long list of diseases, and in regard to which witness had been questioned and followed by the answer "No." The paper was signed H. W. Beecher and J. B. Ford & Co.

Mr. Fullerton announced at 12:30 that this closed the cross-examination of the witness.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts said the re-direct examination would take but a short time, and that the next witness would be Cleveland. He then read the insurance paper aloud in a methodical manner, laying great stress on the answer given. The date of the paper was the 16th of March.

In answer to questions by Mr. Evarts, witness said: I had no interest in this insurance; my Life of Christ, I presume, was in the publishers' minds when they effected this interest on my life. There was a year in which I had certain symptoms from over-work, which I thought were those of apoplexy, and beside, I have a short neck, and my friends were very anxious about me. There are times when I had impressions that my life was coming to an end from these symptoms. During the winter of 1870 and 1871 there was no sister of mine keeping house for me. When Mrs. Beecher left for the South she made arrangements for conducting the affairs of the house by servants in her absence.

Mr. Evarts then read the whole of the note Beecher sent by his wife to Mrs. Tilton, advising her about the communication from her husband, the last portion of which was not read in the cross-examination. The witness said Mrs. Tilton never denied having undue affection for him either orally or in writing, on the night of December 30, 1870.

Witness then testified: I had received no oral denial of engagement of affection during 1871, 1872 or 1873. I have received from one hundred and fifty to two hundred letters a day from different parties in my absence these letters were laid by the servants on the back parlor table; if there were anonymous letters I threw them away; but if they were letters about lectures or business, I handed over to my wife any letters to be answered. A few of the important church meetings I attended, but I put the business of the church generally by itself, to be attended to by itself, but always gave advice if it was needed; the only active part I took was in the matter between sister churches; and my advice I did not read the Investigating committee's report as I was not my habit to read the scandal papers. I was in the White Mountains when the report was made; I was satisfied when I found that I had been acquitted, and that the church was happy; I never latterly read any papers or articles that were published about me. Moulton made suggestions to me orally, and submitted to me drafts of statements which after Bacon letter was published, to meet these difficulties. Later than this, and with reference to the situation after the Bacon letter, Moulton wanted me to write a card admitting the offense and apologizing, and said Tilton would be satisfied. After this nothing was said; I had determined on having the Committee of Investigation. December, 1874, terminated Cleveland's connection with me; he was in a paper warehouse. He also owned one share in the *Christian Union* Publishing Company before the committee was called. I could not say if Halsted with Cleveland owned the [illegible]ent of $5,000; I should say now that I did not talk with him about it. After 1871 the course between Mrs. Tilton and myself, in the first place, was as little personal as possible, and in that intercourse I never made any allusion to past difficulties, but cheered and encouraged her and avoided anything to feed it, as the best method of counteracting the state of affairs in her house. I understood when the $5,000 was paid that it was needed to keep the *Golden Age* afloat and carry it through.

QUESTION BY A JUROR.

Mr. Evarts here said that he was through, but immediately after, at the request of a juryman, asked if Mrs. Beecher joined in witness in raising the $5,000 by the mortgage.

Mr. Beecher replied that she did not (corrected [smiling] that she asked him a question she ought never to have asked him. He told her it was a business operation.

Mr. Beach asked him to repeat the last part of his answer, and it was read by the stenographer.

Mr. Beecher said this was a jocose conversation between him and his wife; they chatted about the mortgage, and she said she did not understand what it was for; he told her that women did not understand such matters and that it was a business operation.

SAMUEL W. PARTRIDGE CALLED.

After recess, Samuel White Partridge was sworn as a witness for the defense. He testified that he lived in New Jersey; was employed by Woodruff and Robinson for September 1869 until the 31st of December last; was cashier of that house. He received on deposit a check of seven thousand dollars, drawn by Mr. Bowen in June, 1872, a slip of paper accompanied it. He identified a check shown to him as the check in question. He also identified the slip of paper as the deposit.

Mr. Evarts read the paper, as follows: "Spoils of new friends for the enrichment of the old." He called the attention of the jury to the fact that the pinholes in this paper and the check exactly corresponded.

THE JUDGE BREAKS DOWN.

Judge Neilson remarked that this was one of those remote collateral matters which had been gone over again and again until his very soul was wearied.

The witness then continued: I do not remember whether these papers were connected when they came to me. I remember the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's life by Tilton, and speaking with Moulton about it. Mr. Moulton said to me something about Tilton's object in writing the life of Woodhull.

The witness was then asked what Moulton said to this.

Mr. Beach objected, and Mr. Evarts contended that he wanted to show that it was a motion of Tilton's own to write this work.

Mr. Beach said that admitting that Moulton and Tilton were concerned in this, the declaration of a third party against a party to this suit could not be given, unless for purposes of impeachment. The evidence in the case was that Moulton protested against Tilton's writing and publishing it, and when it was done he blamed Tilton for it. This was an action entered upon by Tilton alone and deprecated by Moulton, and therefore it could not be admitted as being collateral evidence.

After a little further argument on the subject, Judge Neilson decided to rule it out for the present.

Mr. Evarts continued the argument and offered to prove by this witness that Moulton told him that Tilton wished to put himself at the head of the Spiritualists, as they were far more numerous than the Congregationalists, and that for this purpose he had published the Life of Victoria Woodhull, and the point in this testimony was that Tilton assigns as a reason what was asseverated by Moulton. Mr. Evarts said he did not call this witness to contradict Moulton, but to show Tilton's motives in writing the publication. Counsel's proposition was to show that the publication was not for Beecher's interest, but for Tilton's ambition—to put himself at the head of the Spiritualists of this country. Mr. Evarts read a portion of Moulton's direct testimony relating to the publication of the Woodhull story and the efforts made to suppress it.

Mr. Beach replied to Evarts, and said that the counsel on the other side argued as if these two gentlemen were conspirators, when they were only confidants, associated together for a common end. Mr. Beach also quoted from Moulton's direct testimony, in regard to which counsel said there was no act in it to show that Moulton was concerned in this publication; it expressly appeared that Moulton disapproved and disapproved of it.

Judge Neilson ruled that this witness could only be used in contradiction of anything Moulton had said and he would be confined to this.

The witness then said: I remember the payment of $5,000 into the firm, but I did not know it was Beecher it came from. I carried the credit of $5,000 to Moulton, by his directions, Moulton told me the next day to make a check for $10,000 to T. T. and I did so, charge it to his name.

This was all the defense had to ask witness, and he was allowed to go without cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts said their next witness was Mr. Cleveland, and as it was now near the hour of separation, he suggested that he should not be called until to-morrow. This was concurred in, and the court adjourned.

Indians Gathering for a Fight.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—A *Globe* special from Kansas says: It is understood that the Indians who escaped from the Cheyenne agency on the sixth inst., are on the Cimarron river, about one hundred and fifty miles south of Fort Dodge, in which neighborhood they were rendezvoused at the beginning of the war last summer. It is supposed that they have formed a junction with one or more of the bands that remained out during the winter and that the whole force is probably five hundred. They are evidently intent upon fighting. All the available troops at Fort Dodge and Fort Hays have been ordered out after them, with instructions to gather them in if it takes all summer. Troops are also moving up from the south to engage them, and the military authorities are confident they can't escape a collision with one or the other of the forces marching against them.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. JENKINS, Check 6764 Front.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

FREE TRADE SPEECH BY MICHEL CHEVALIER.

LONDON, April 21.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner this evening in honor of its guest, M. Michel Chevalier, the celebrated French economist. M. Chevalier, in reply to a complimentary toast, made a speech in which he dwelt on the benefits of free trade. He expressed his admiration at the extraordinary progress made by the United States. A nation so anxious to possess all improvements in public and private life, so eminent for its love of liberty, would not long remain bound to the protective system. Protection was a safeguard to a progressive policy, checked the growth of trade and restricted the liberties of the producer and consumer. He especially pointed out the inconsistency of Americans in imposing duties on foreign grain, while they attempted to inundate the grain markets of Europe with their products.

France.

THIERS TO GO TO THE SENATE.

PARIS, April 21.—The *Moniteur* says there is no doubt that President Thiers will be elected to the Senate by many departments, and may possibly be chosen to preside over that body, in which event he is sure to hold the position for life.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 21.—Steamships Heela, from Boston; Scandinavian, from Portland, and Bolivia, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 21, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills was 2⅝ per cent., or ⅝ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money and account 94⅝@94⅞. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 102. New York Central 96; Erie 27½; preferred 38. Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits do 9d. Tallow 41s 6d.

PARIS, April 21.—Rentes 64 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 21.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 99.

ANTWERP, April 21.—Refined petroleum 29 francs.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Cotton dull and easier; upland 7¾d; Orleans 8¼d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 4,600 American. Flour—Extra State 29s. Wheat—No. 2 Spring, new, 8s 7d. Lard 63s. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 8½d.

CHICAGO.

Heavy Verdict Against Story for Libel.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The jury in the case of Alice A. Early, of Rockford, Illinois, against Wilbur F. Story, editor of the Chicago *Times*, for libel, in the publication of a story nearly a year ago, in which Miss Early's character was assailed, brought in a sealed verdict, which was opened this morning. It awards the plaintiff $25,000 damages. The article on which the case was based was written under the belief that the story was true, several letters affirming its truth and signed by the names of prominent citizens of Rockford, having been sent to the *Times*. A retraction was subsequently published, but one insufficient to satisfy the injured party, who resorted to a legal means of redress, with the above result.

POTTSVILLE.

Railroad Employees Decide to Stick to the Miners.

POTTSVILLE, April 21.—A meeting of the Mechanics and Workingmen's Association, composed of railroad employees, was held here to-day. The object of the meeting was to decide whether it was advisable to continue its relations, as heretofore, with the Miners' Union or not. About one month ago the two societies united themselves to better cope with the large companies. It was decided to continue the fight.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1875.

THE "GRAPHIC" SPEAKS FOR THE PRESIDENT ON THE THIRD-TERM QUESTION.

The *Graphic's* Washington correspondent says: "President Grant is not a candidate for a third term, and never has been. He never suggested the idea himself and never gave any one the slightest warrant for supposing that he would take the nomination if offered, and it is understood here that if he had ever been asked by any authoritative party he would have declined to be considered a candidate under any circumstances."

DANA DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States Court, gave a decision to-day in the case of Charles A. Dana, arrested upon an attachment issued out of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The Judge discharges Mr. Dana from the custody of the United States Marshal of this district.

PACKING-BOX FACTORY BURNED.

This evening the packing-box factory of D. A. Young & Co., 18 and 20 Worth street, was destroyed by fire. The walls fell outward, crushing three tenement houses and the storage warehouse of G. Garner & Co. Loss $70,000; insured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Cold and generally clear weather, with northerly to westerly winds and stationary or rising barometer.

General Sheridan arrived at Chicago yesterday morning.

Messrs. Bliss and Whittle are about beginning a series of revival meetings at Nashville.

President Grant and Secretaries Belknap and Robeson left New York yesterday for Washington.

Advices from ten towns in Western Pennsylvania indicate about half a crop of fruit and wheat.

It is rumored that Prince Bismarck has addressed a note to Luxemburg similar to those sent to Belgium.

A dispatch from Santa Barbara reports a large steamer ten miles from shore, on fire and firing minute guns. No particulars had been obtained.

Dispatches from Mackinaw report extremely cold weather and ice as solid as at any time in the winter. Teams are crossing on the ice and no water is in sight.

A public dinner is to be given to Carl Schurz on the 27th instant, in New York. He sails with his family for Europe on the 29th.

The Eastern Manufacturing Company's oil cloth factory at Elizabeth, N. J., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $100,000; insurance $25,000.

Messrs. Maynard and Orth, United States Minister to Turkey and Austria, respectively, sailed yesterday from New York in the steamer Russia.

Ex-Treasurer Parker, of South Carolina, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzling $28,000 of the sinking fund money of the State. He has not yet procured bail.

The Postoffice Department yesterday ordered postal car service on the entire length of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extension from Grafton, West Virginia, to Chicago.

Colonel Henry T. Chapman's collection of paintings, which is on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Gallery, New York, will be offered entire at public sale on the 26th instant.

Indiana thirteen towns report the wheat crop uninjured, eight half a crop and nine no crop. Three towns report a good crop of fruit, seven half a crop and twenty-one no crop.

The steam barge East Saginaw, with a cargo of lumber, was yesterday cut by the ice and sunk near Sturgeon Point, Lake Huron. Easterly winds have brought large fields of heavy ice to the American shore.

Ten fiends are on trial in the City of Mexico, charged with burying three men alive, leaving only their heads above ground and then dispatching them with hatchets and knives after prolonged torture.

The anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto was celebrated at Galveston, yesterday, by a military and firemen's parade. An immense crowd witnessed the display. Appropriate addresses were delivered.

The mines in the neighborhood of Oceola, Clearfield county, are all working with reduced force, under the protection of special police, at the old rate of fifty cents per ton. A great many miners are leaving for other parts to seek employment.

In Ohio peaches will be a complete failure; apples are but slightly injured. In regard to other fruit, one town reports a good crop, twelve report half a crop, forty-eight report no crop at all. In regard to wheat, twenty-four towns report crop uninjured, twenty-two half a crop and twelve no crop.

Kleuzerine

is the only article made that will clean a carpet on the floor and remove all dirt and bring the colors back perfect without fading. Call on your grocer or druggist for Kleuzerine. TTHS

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

LATEST CABINET RUMORS

No Confirmation of the Reports Affecting Secretary Delano.

Attorney General Williams Looking After Senatorial Honors.

France Accepts the Berne Postal Convention.

Postmaster General Jewell Pushing the Contract Investigation.

NEW COMMANDANT FOR ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.

Sam Bard Makes a Poor Show for the Atlanta Postoffice.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1875.

Rumors Respecting Secretary Delano.

It can be stated that no conversation, up to to-night, has taken place between the President and Secretary Delano respecting the retirement of the latter from the Department of the Interior. The report in circulation about this change in the Cabinet, up to this moment, have no better authority than the scores of similar sensational stories sent from here. The accusation against Secretary Delano and his son have been a subject of gossip for several years, and no confidence has been placed in them.

Attorney General Williams.

In regard to the retirement of Attorney General Williams, it may be said that should he finally determine upon such a step, it will be entirely of his own choice, as he contemplates entering the Senatorial list in Oregon. The Democratic majority of joint ballot is but three, and he thinks this can be overcome in the elections to take place before the choice of a Senator will be made. If elected, he would succeed Senator Kelly. It may be added, that Mr. Williams has not been offered the Russian Mission nor refused that to England.

The Berne Postal Convention.

The Postoffice Department is just in receipt of official intelligence of the adhesion of France to the International Postal Convention signed at Berne. The French Government, however, suggests modifications—a uniform single letter rate of ten grames, a uniform transient territorial and maritime rate, and that the treaty shall not go into effect until January, instead of July.

The Kickapoos Disposed of.

Mr. Atkinson telegraphs that he has completed negotiations with the Kickapoo Indians and will start with them at once for San Antonio, their reservation in the Indian Territory. This finally disposes of this vexatious question.

The Postoffice Department Frauds.

The Postmaster General has given directions to continue the investigation of the contract business of the department in a wider field. It has already been discovered that a large number of contracts, submitted at different times, have been taken from the files or have otherwise very mysteriously disappeared. The examinations thus far show a loose way of conducting business, and naturally excite suspicion that some further developments will be reached. The Postmaster General said to-day that many important cases have been elicited which it would not be judicious to make public at present, but after the necessity for the present reticence was answered, the whole would be made public, no matter whom it affected.

Commandant of Allegheny Arsenal.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, Major A. R. Buffinton has been transferred from the Indianapolis arsenal and ordered to the Allegheny arsenal at Pittsburgh.

The Atlanta Postoffice.

The irrepressible Sam. Bard, having had the commission of the new postmaster at Atlanta withheld, on the ground that the Republicans of that region desired his retention, is not making much headway. Postmaster General Jewell has received petitions, signed by almost every Republican in Atlanta, Democrats included, in favor of Conley and asking that he will not reconsider his action and appoint Bard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1875.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 20TH (PATENTS DATED APRIL 6.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

S. Hoffmaster, Lewisburgh, Lubricator.
J. C. Iden, Buckingham, Safety Pocket.
J. Kline, Camp Hill, Carriage Axle.
J. Manes, Pittsburgh, Revolving Furnace.
Wm. Buckley and J. Thorn, Pottsville, Sash Fastener.
B. Clayton, Philadelphia, Stud Fastener.
J. J. Crandall, Philadelphia, Book Case.
H. Dubbs, Franklin, Reducing Compound.
J. & C. M. Lesher, Northumberland, Tire Tightner.
G. Selden, Erie, Preventing Boiler Explosion.
J. E. Sickles, Swarthmore, Compound Engine.
A. Thomas, Philadelphia, Gas Retorts.
E. Anthony and J. Beadle, Shickshinny, Welding Steel.
J. D. Ambrust, Apollo, Boiler Washing Machine.
S. Brondbent, C. W. Ziegler, W. B. Culver, Scranton, Coal Separator.
W. E. Brock, Philadelphia, Lumber.
E. Briggs and C. E. Alden, Philadelphia, Seeding Machine.
G. W. Cossenp, Philadelphia, Ruler.
A. DeBeaumon, Philadelphia, Regulator for Engines.
H. Dibel, Ridgeway, Running Gear.
L. Evans, Pittsburgh, Ice Pitcher.
J. J. Fitzpatrick, Philadelphia, Drawers.
C. M. Gearing, Pittsburgh, Cleansing Vessels.
J. Gulford and J. M. Hoffman, Spruce Hill, Automatic Fan.
J. H. Millspaugh, Williamsport, Tenon and Wedge Machine.
W. H. Mewell, Philadelphia, Injectors.
S. Rehrer, Philadelphia, Printing Machine.
S. Seitz, Shewsbury, Fertilizer.
W. B. Spear and J. W. Richards, Philadelphia, Dyeing Purifier.
S. Thomas, Philadelphia, Coal Separator.

Reissue—Jas. Bishop, Salem, Mass., Sewing Machine.

Design—T. A. Bailey, Philadelphia, Toy Money Box.

Trademark—McKeone, Vanhagen & Co., Philadelphia, Soap.

Simonds & Brother, Philadelphia, Oil.

OHIO.

C. H. & J. H. McCall, Morristown, Sheep Shears.

J. A. Meeks, Berea, Refrigerator.

W. C. North, Cleveland, Ventilating Faucet.

H. B. Prentiss, Cleveland, Grain Binder.

C. B. Smith, Cleveland, Coffee Pot.

J. Jackman, Richmon, Corn Dropper.

B. Kuhns, Dayton, Grain Drilling Machine.

F. D. Marsh and F. M. Crane, Jersey, Locking Device.

P. Svoboda, Cleveland, Cigar Press.

W. Webster, Middletown, Paper Bag Machine.

W. N. Whiteley, Springfield, Harvester Rake.

W. Burch, Austinburg, Invalid Chair.

C. Good, Arcanenm, Table Fan.

A. W. Gould, A. C. Hall, Adrian, Wringer.

S. Ramey, Pataskala, Pinion for Watches.

E. P. Stedman, Ravenna, Carriage Top.

J. Yeagley, Fostoria, Car Coupling.

Trademark—C. R. Messinger, Toledo, Tobacco.

INSPECTION OF BANK CHECKS, ETC.

The Comptroller of the Currency, in accordance with the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, will immediately direct the bank examiners for the several districts, in the course of their examinations of the different banks, to inspect all checks and vouchers received to be stamped with a two cent stamp, and report the facts in reference thereto, which information, when received, will be transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

THE DELANO RUMOR—POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL DENIES ITS TRUTH.

The original report concerning Secretary Delano, was based on the statements of several prominent members of Congress, who asserted that certain improper transactions connected with the Department of the Interior had been brought to the attention of the President, and that they were of such a character as to cause an intimation to be conveyed to Secretary Delano that his resignation would be accepted. On the other hand, it is to-night said by intimate friends of the Secretary that, before leaving the city last week to join the Presidential party, he was not aware that the President desired his resignation, but that if he had received such an intimation he would have promptly tendered it; and further, that if any charges had been made against the Department of the Interior, including the official conduct of Mr. Delano, the President, from his long and intimate friendship with the Secretary, would not have acted hastily, but afforded him an opportunity to reply before coming to such a conclusion as to desire his resignation. The President and also some of the members of his party returned to Washington this afternoon. Secretary Delano will not return until to-morrow. Postmaster General Jewell arrived this morning. He states positively that the report that the President has requested Secretary Delano to resign, is not true. The Postmaster General was in the railroad car with the President and Secretary Delano when the published statement referred to was brought to their attention, and his assertion is based upon what was then said by the parties directly concerned.

Rea, Hill & Kerr.

No. 203 Liberty street, are selling choice extra sugar cured hams, plain or canvassed, at lowest cost price. TTHS

NEW ORLEANS.

Impeachment Resolutions Adopted by the House—No Action by the Senate—Opinion of Congressmen Frye and Wheeler on the Violation of the Compromise—Special Message of Governor Kellogg.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The impeachment resolutions against Auditor Clinton passed the House by seventy-three yeas to twenty-one nays. The Senate is in executive session.

The following telegrams explain themselves:

NEW ORLEANS, April 20, 1875.

Hon. Wm. B. Frye, M. C., Lewiston, Me.:

The Democrats have unseated four Republican members to-day. Telegraph me whether, in your opinion, by the agreement signed, the Democrats were to disturb none of the members of the House except those mentioned in the Award to go out. (Signed) S. B. PACKARD.

LEWISTON, ME., April 21, 1875.

Hon. S. B. Packard, United States Marshal, New Orleans—By the agreement and award the status of your Legislature was to remain as we left it. The Democrats violate good faith and their pledged honor in their outrageous attempt to change it. (Signed) WM. P. FRYE.

MR. WHEELER'S OPINION.

Governor Kellogg received a message from Mr. Wheeler regarding the four members unseated yesterday in the House, in which he says: "I have carefully examined the question of the four members and, while I still remain of the opinion expressed to you and Packard, I feel not at liberty to give you a written opinion without the consultation of my associates." Colonel Packard states that the opinion expressed by Mr. Wheeler was that the four members should retain their seats.

AN ANTICIPATED IMPEACHMENT.

The House appointed a committee to investigate the charges against Judge Hawkins, of the Superior District Court, with the view of impeaching him.

NO IMPEACHMENT BY THE SENATE.

At a late hour, 6 P. M., after an executive session, the Senate took up the joint resolution impeaching Clinton and suspending him from office, but adjourned without action. Governor Kellogg was on the floor of the Senate during the afternoon, as is stated, in the interest of Clinton. Governor Clinton addressed an appeal to the House, in which he says: "I am the victim of fraudulent disbursements of public money have been freely made by persons whose wishes I have not acceded to, which this can be overcome in the elections to take place before the choice of a Senator will be made. If elected, he would succeed Senator Kelly. It may be added, that Mr. Williams has not been offered the Russian Mission nor refused that to England.

The Berne Postal Convention.

The Postoffice Department is just in receipt of official intelligence of the adhesion of France to the International Postal Convention signed at Berne. The French Government, however, suggests modifications—a uniform single letter rate of ten grames, a uniform transient territorial and maritime rate, and that the treaty shall not go into effect until January, instead of July.

The Kickapoos Disposed of.

Mr. Atkinson telegraphs that he has completed negotiations with the Kickapoo Indians and will start with them at once for San Antonio, their reservation in the Indian Territory. This finally disposes of this vexatious question.

The Postoffice Department Frauds.

The Postmaster General has given directions to continue the investigation of the contract business of the department in a wider field. It has already been discovered that a large number of contracts, submitted at different times, have been taken from the files or have otherwise very mysteriously disappeared. The examinations thus far show a loose way of conducting business, and naturally excite suspicion that some further developments will be reached. The Postmaster General said to-day that many important cases have been elicited which it would not be judicious to make public at present, but after the necessity for the present reticence was answered, the whole would be made public, no matter whom it affected.

Commandant of Allegheny Arsenal.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, Major A. R. Buffinton has been transferred from the Indianapolis arsenal and ordered to the Allegheny arsenal at Pittsburgh.

The Atlanta Postoffice.

The irrepressible Sam. Bard, having had the commission of the new postmaster at Atlanta withheld, on the ground that the Republicans of that region desired his retention, is not making much headway. Postmaster General Jewell has received petitions, signed by almost every Republican in Atlanta, Democrats included, in favor of Conley and asking that he will not reconsider his action and appoint Bard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1875.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 20TH (PATENTS DATED APRIL 6.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

S. Hoffmaster, Lewisburgh, Lubricator.
J. C. Iden, Buckingham, Safety Pocket.
J. Kline, Camp Hill, Carriage Axle.
J. Manes, Pittsburgh, Revolving Furnace.
Wm. Buckley and J. Thorn, Pottsville, Sash Fastener.
B. Clayton, Philadelphia, Stud Fastener.
J. J. Crandall, Philadelphia, Book Case.
H. Dubbs, Franklin, Reducing Compound.
J. & C. M. Lesher, Northumberland, Tire Tightner.
G. Selden, Erie, Preventing Boiler Explosion.
J. E. Sickles, Swarthmore, Compound Engine.
A. Thomas, Philadelphia, Gas Retorts.
E. Anthony and J. Beadle, Shickshinny, Welding Steel.
J. D. Ambrust, Apollo, Boiler Washing Machine.
S. Brondbent, C. W. Ziegler, W. B. Culver, Scranton, Coal Separator.
W. E. Brock, Philadelphia, Lumber.
E. Briggs and C. E. Alden, Philadelphia, Seeding Machine.
G. W. Cossenp, Philadelphia, Ruler.
A. DeBeaumon, Philadelphia, Regulator for Engines.
H. Dibel, Ridgeway, Running Gear.
L. Evans, Pittsburgh, Ice Pitcher.
J. J. Fitzpatrick, Philadelphia, Drawers.
C. M. Gearing, Pittsburgh, Cleansing Vessels.
J. Gulford and J. M. Hoffman, Spruce Hill, Automatic Fan.
J. H. Millspaugh, Williamsport, Tenon and Wedge Machine.
W. H. Mewell, Philadelphia, Injectors.
S. Rehrer, Philadelphia, Printing Machine.
S. Seitz, Shewsbury, Fertilizer.
W. B. Spear and J. W. Richards, Philadelphia, Dyeing Purifier.
S. Thomas, Philadelphia, Coal Separator.

Reissue—Jas. Bishop, Salem, Mass., Sewing Machine.

Design—T. A. Bailey, Philadelphia, Toy Money Box.

Trademark—McKeone, Vanhagen & Co., Philadelphia, Soap.

Simonds & Brother, Philadelphia, Oil.

OHIO.

C. H. & J. H. McCall, Morristown, Sheep Shears.

J. A. Meeks, Berea, Refrigerator.

W. C. North, Cleveland, Ventilating Faucet.

H. B. Prentiss, Cleveland, Grain Binder.

C. B. Smith, Cleveland, Coffee Pot.

J. Jackman, Richmon, Corn Dropper.

B. Kuhns, Dayton, Grain Drilling Machine.

F. D. Marsh and F. M. Crane, Jersey, Locking Device.

P. Svoboda, Cleveland, Cigar Press.

W. Webster, Middletown, Paper Bag Machine.

W. N. Whiteley, Springfield, Harvester Rake.

W. Burch, Austinburg, Invalid Chair.

C. Good, Arcanenm, Table Fan.

A. W. Gould, A. C. Hall, Adrian, Wringer.

S. Ramey, Pataskala, Pinion for Watches.

E. P. Stedman, Ravenna, Carriage Top.

J. Yeagley, Fostoria, Car Coupling.

Trademark—C. R. Messinger, Toledo, Tobacco.

INSPECTION OF BANK CHECKS, ETC.

The Comptroller of the Currency, in accordance with the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, will immediately direct the bank examiners for the several districts, in the course of their examinations of the different banks, to inspect all checks and vouchers received to be stamped with a two cent stamp, and report the facts in reference thereto, which information, when received, will be transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

THE DELANO RUMOR—POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL DENIES ITS TRUTH.

The original report concerning Secretary Delano, was based on the statements of several prominent members of Congress, who asserted that certain improper transactions connected with the Department of the Interior had been brought to the attention of the President, and that they were of such a character as to cause an intimation to be conveyed to Secretary Delano that his resignation would be accepted. On the other hand, it is to-night said by intimate friends of the Secretary that, before leaving the city last week to join the Presidential party, he was not aware that the President desired his resignation, but that if he had received such an intimation he would have promptly tendered it; and further, that if any charges had been made against the Department of the Interior, including the official conduct of Mr. Delano, the President, from his long and intimate friendship with the Secretary, would not have acted hastily, but afforded him an opportunity to reply before coming to such a conclusion as to desire his resignation. The President and also some of the members of his party returned to Washington this afternoon. Secretary Delano will not return until to-morrow. Postmaster General Jewell arrived this morning. He states positively that the report that the President has requested Secretary Delano to resign, is not true. The Postmaster General was in the railroad car with the President and Secretary Delano when the published statement referred to was brought to their attention, and his assertion is based upon what was then said by the parties directly concerned.

Rea, Hill & Kerr.

No. 203 Liberty street, are selling choice extra sugar cured hams, plain or canvassed, at lowest cost price. TTHS

TEXAS.

General Sherman Instructs General Ord to Co-operate with the State Officers in Protecting the Frontier.

GALVESTON, April 21.—A special from San Antonio says: The following explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, April 20.

To the Governor of Texas:

The following is just received from the General of the Army, in answer to one from prominent citizens of Corpus Christi, setting forth the condition of affairs in that part of Texas: "Your dispatch of the 16th is received and will be sent to the Secretary of War for the information of the President. The duty of the troops on the Rio Grande frontier is to protect all officers of the General Government, and, as far as possible, to aid the State authorities in protecting the people against organized bands of marauders from any quarter. But the State authorities should understand that on them rests the duty, in the first instance, and that we only can assist them. Should it be a hostile invasion from Mexico, the President may order more troops and a more positive course of action.

E. R. C. DRUM,
"Ass't. Adj. General."

Please inform me how I can best cooperate with the State authorities in the protection of the frontier. I have ordered troops from Ringgold barracks and Ft. Brown. The troops should in both cases be accompanied by civil officers empowered to make arrests. Can you give directions to that effect?

E. O. C. ORD,
Brig. General.

RAILROAD INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Convention in Cincinnati—Changes in Regulations—Election of Officers.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—The sixth annual convention of the United States Railroad Mutual Life Insurance Association was held here to-day. The reports show twenty-six death assessments during the year, amounting to $18,075, and a debt of $838. The rates of entrance fees are changed to ten dollars for members over forty-five years of age; five dollars between thirty-five and forty-five; and three dollars under thirty-five. A change was made for a vote of the members in relation to abolishing or amending the total disability clause. The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following: Franklin Fairman, of the Illinois Central, President. Vice Presidents—P. P. Young, Atlantic and Great Western; W. S. Collinger, Pennsylvania; D. P. McGarity, Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western; A. J. Sleeper, Kansas Pacific; E. V. Choy, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, Executive Committee—D. B. Alexander, Pennsylvania; O. C. Briggs, Philadelphia and Reading; W. R. Wood, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; W. G. Gulle, Baltimore and Ohio; R. D. Jones, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Finance Committee—Charles McGinnis, Pennsylvania; David McKnight, Pennsylvania; Joseph Waller, West Jersey. The next convention meets in Philadelphia on the third Wednesday of June, 1876.

STATE NEWS.

Fifty-four passenger trains enter or leave Reading each week day.

Mr. Nathan Ford, of Warren, died on the 13th inst., aged seventy-four years.

The Altoona *Living Age*, an intemperate advocate of temper

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1875.

THE customs duties received on foreign imports at Philadelphia last week amounted to $126,616 32.

HON. ANDREW SNYDER, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives from Northampton county, died on Tuesday. This is the eighth death among Representatives since November last.

JUDGE CADWALADER, of the United States District Court at Philadelphia, the other day sentenced T. CHALKLEY DAVIS to thirty days' imprisonment and a fine of five hundred dollars, for infringing the patent of the Pennsylvania Salt Company in putting up concentrated lye.

THE descriptions which the Massachusetts papers give of the reception of the President in that State, upon the occasion of his late visit, show it to have been marked with great courtesy and respect, although, very properly, it was quite without political coloring, significance or intent.

DISPATCHES from Southern Illinois say that the late cold snap did no harm to the fruit there. It is said, also, that along the lakes the injury is but partial. The destruction in Western Pennsylvania, on the contrary, is almost total. Cherries, pears, and peaches are all killed, and there is very little hope left even for apples.

DISCUSSING on the Concord centennial, the St. Louis *Republican* is more than half inclined to believe there was more liberty in this country under the rule of King GEORGE, than there is now. Blind people, however, are by no means good judges of colors, and in all moral truth that which we are is the condition of our belief.

THE Supreme Court of Kansas has just decided that the act authorizing counties and municipalities to issue bonds for the purchase of seed grain for destitute settlers is unconstitutional. Would it be unconstitutional for the State to appropriate a portion of the unexpended balance now lying unemployed in its treasury, to that object?

"The Democracy never believed that it was a crime to be poor, and that the poor man had just as many rights as the rich man that should be respected."—*Post.*

THE *Post* probably means that the Democracy never believed that the poor man had fewer rights than the rich man; but it should have added—unless the former was black.

THE Supreme Court of the United States decides that untruthful answers made by an applicant when he asks for a life insurance policy, are sufficient to vitiate the policy, whether the answers are material or otherwise. All right, so far as it goes; but how, now, are applicants to be protected against untruthful representations made to them by or on behalf of the company insuring? The law should, in all fairness, afford protection to both parties.

IF IT be true, as MONTAIGNE somewhere says, that "malice sucks up the greater part of her own venom, and poisons herself," surely the New York *Sun* will sooner or later be quenched in its own darkness. The maniacal and indiscriminate fury of its hatred toward everybody and everything nearly or remotely associated with the Republican party and policy, is certainly without parallel in the history of modern political warfare.

A COMMITTEE of the most eminent Presbyterian divines in the country is in session in New York for the purpose of forming a plan of union for submission to the great international Presbyterian Council which is to meet in London on the 25th of next July. It is estimated that there are thirty millions of people nominally adherent to the various Presbyterian and Reformed churches in the world, of which, however, only 8,407,815 are communicants.

JOHN KELLEY, of New York, who has just been elected Sachem of Tammany by an almost unanimous vote, is the Roman Catholic head of the Democratic party of that city. And, *apropos* of this fact, only thirty-two Roman Catholics have been appointed to city offices since the first Monday of the present month, including the President of the City Council, the President of the School Board, and so on through all the various municipal organizations and institutions.

SOME time ago the Bellefonte *Watchman* charged that Col. BUTLER, who was murdered by LOUNSBURY, had killed a woman. This charge was pronounced a falsehood by the friends of Col. BUTLER. In order to help the *Watchman* out of its unpleasant dilemma, the Clearfield *Republican*, the organ of the Clearfield Democracy, says it was not BUTLER who killed the woman, but Capt. VAN VLIET, who accompanied BUTLER. Thus, we are assured, is also untrue and without a shadow of foundation.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for a convention to take into consideration the best means for the speedy union of the United States and Canada, to assemble in Buffalo, New York, on the 22nd of July. Three delegates from each Congressional district in the United States and three from each Parliamentary district in the British provinces, will compose the convention. There is no use in being in a hurry with regard to the matter, however. When persimmons are ripe, they drop; and they are not palatable eating, before.

THE sixth annual report of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, which has just been published, contains some interesting statistics concerning the business and industrial resources of that city. The first of the present year there were 4,469 manufacturing establishments, employing 60,999 hands; the capital invested amounted to $63,149,085, and the real estate occupied was valued at $32,151,680. The total value of its manufacturing products for last year was $114,207,371; of its imports for the same period, $331,777,055, and of its exports $221,536,850.

THE genius of WHITTIER does not often fail, but it dragged a languid wing in his poem on the Lexington centennial. The stanza—

"They went where duty seemed to call:
They scarcely asked the reason why:
They only knew they could but die,
And death was the worst of all."

sounds very much like an interfused echo of TENNYSON'S lines—

"Their's not to reason why,
Their's not to make reply,
Their's but to do and die,"

and of the well-known couplet—

"It is not all of life to live,
Nor all of death to die."

SAYS the Democratic Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "The JAMES' brothers continue to infest all of southwestern Missouri. No well regulated neighborhood is happy without one of their murders." These are the rebel bushwhackers concerning whom a concurrent resolution of pardon for all acts committed during the period of their outlawry, was introduced in the Democratic State Legislature during the late session of that body, upon the ground that they were "too brave to be mean, too generous to be revengeful, and too gallant and honorable to betray a friend or break a promise."

EVERY year, about this time, a claim is set up by somebody to forty, fifty or a hundred acres in the heart of some populous city, which becomes a nine day's wonder, and then fades into nothing. At one time it was Chicago; last year it was Pittsburgh: this year it is Columbus. The claimant demands forty acres in the best part of that city, worth $1,500,000. And after he has spent all the money he possesses in prosecuting the claim, the lawyers he has employed will throw him aside like a squeezed orange, and his claim will vanish into the thinnest of smoke. The nuisance has grown to be periodical; and we look for its appearance, regularly, every year. The supply of fools is inexhaustible.

WE HAVE already noticed the fact that the Egyptian Khedive, in seeking for methods of reform and agencies of civilized government in his country, was making arrangements to establish tribunals and courts for civil and criminal administration. The United States is to have a representative in each of these courts, and for the Supreme Bench the President has just appointed General BATCHELLER, of New York. This court is to be divided into three sections, one sitting at Cairo, one at Alexandria, and the other at another prominent point. The salary of the judges is fixed at $6,000 a year, with mileage for traveling expenses and a vacation of two months during the hot season. The President is also to appoint a judge for the Court of Appeals, and a district attorney. Heretofore all legal proceedings against American citizens in Egypt, as throughout the whole Turkish Empire, have been conducted under the forms of our own courts, with consuls and consul generals as judges.

DELUSION AND DISILLUSION.

According to the Second Adventists of Chicago, the world was to have witnessed the second personal coming of the Messiah exactly at midnight, last Monday. Their arrangements for that momentous event, and the character of their proceedings whilst awaiting, in the very delirium of delusive belief, the final dissolution of all things earthly—as described in the Chicago papers of Tuesday—were of an intensely dramatic nature. However greatly one may deride the monstrous hallucination under which these poor foolish vagarists labored, there is certainly no reason whatever to doubt their perfect religious sincerity. Those of them who were possessed of any property had, it appears, sold it and distributed the proceeds among their poorer co-believers, reserving to themselves only a bare sufficiency with which to procure the physical necessaries of life up to Monday night. All of them had settled their balance with the world, and set their houses in perfect order against the appointed moment when the universe was to be rolled together like a scroll, and themselves translated into glory. Nor were they content with this merely individual preparation. During the day they went about the streets of the city telling of the glories of the world to come, and endeavoring to persuade sceptics to turn from their unbelief before the hour should dawn when repentance by faith would prove too late. Several persons were, it seems, actually perturbed into apparent conversion, and, notwithstanding the bitter cold, were baptized in the waters of the lake. In the evening they assembled in their hall, partook of the Passover Supper, for which a Paschal lamb had been provided some days previous, washed each other's feet, and with commingled paroxysmal prayer, singing, embracing and exhortation, impatiently awaited the stroke of midnight and of doom. An hour or two before that time a high wind came swooping down upon the city, bringing with it rain and thunder and lightning, which were hailed with an ecstacy of enthusiasm as constituting the inauguration of the fiery universal pageant that was presently to wrap creation in flame and usher in the millennium. But the storm spent itself, the elements sank to slumber, and yet the trump did not sound; midnight came and passed, but did not bring with it the opening of the heavens, the white robe and the palm, nor any celestial array; and so, when the gray of the earthly morning began to dawn upon them, faith at length deserted their breasts, and, dazed and stupefied by the ruin of their hopes, they scattered, completely disillusionized, among the homes of their worldly friends and kindred, to begin the world and the life of the flesh anew. The Chicago *Tribune* says: "There is no denying that many other people awaited developments with rather more than a sneering interest." This is probable. The superstitious element in our nature is quite strong, even among the more educated and intellectual classes; possibly, also, Chicago may have had certain special reasons for dreading the destruction of the earth, and the restitution of outward things to inward reality. Be this as it may, however, we imagine that by far the truest way of advancing the millennium is by the practice of all good works, and the exemplification in the lives of men of the Divine precepts and principles laid down by Him who said: "The Kingdom of Heaven is within you."

WE NOTE that several Republican newspapers have ventured, in a quiet sort of way, to apologize for Gov. HARTRANFT'S action in sending troops into Luzerne county to preserve the peace. His action, as we look at it, needs no special justification. He did what he had to do, and no more; and any other man in his place would have been compelled to do the same. It is his duty, as the chief officer in the State, to see that the laws are enforced. The main reliance for this enforcement is upon the local authorities, who are bound to use all the means within their reach to preserve the peace and secure the safety of the community. When they have exhausted all their resources in this direction, and are still unable to put down lawlessness and violence, and when they appeal to the Governor for his aid, declaring their inability to enforce the laws, the Governor has no alternative but to respond to the call made upon him. He has no force of civil officers to help him in such emergencies; he cannot, as the sheriff can, call out the *posse comitatus*; he cannot summon constables to his aid, nor appoint special policemen for the occasion; his sole weapon of enforcement is the military. The State maintains a military system, at a large annual expense, for the sole purpose of defending the State from invasion and preserving the peace within its limits. The Governor, as *ex officio* commander-in-chief of this force, is compelled, consequently, to rely upon it to support the civil authority and maintain the supremacy of the laws, whenever the civil authority and the legal administration of the law finds itself unable to suppress violence and prevent outrage.

Governor HARTRANFT, on every occasion when troops have been called for to suppress local disturbances, either anticipated or actual, has resolutely refused to respond to the call until the necessity for military help has been demonstrated. He has uniformly insisted that the mayors of cities and the sheriffs of counties shall first use all their local force in preventing outbreaks, or in putting them down, and exhaust thoroughly their civil powers of defense, before calling for military help. He holds, and rightly, that a resort to military force, in times of peace, is the last resort of civil power, and should be used only after all other means have been tried and failed. He is as much averse to the use of troops as any one in the State can possibly be.

In this Luzerne case, the Sheriff, who is a Democrat, as well as a very intelligent and efficient officer, insisted that the troops should be sent, as he likewise now insists that they shall remain. He was notified that he must first use all the powers given him by law, and that troops could be sent only when all other means had been tried. He answered that he had tried the *posse comitatus*, and failed; and that the peace could not be preserved without military aid. The responsibility, therefore, rests upon *him*, and not upon the Governor. The latter has done simply what the law requires of him, after using all precautions to make sure that such a course could not be avoided.

THE Massachusetts people, in celebrating the battle of Concord and Lexington on the 19th, showed their usual good taste in confining the active part of the celebration to their own citizens. They did not have to import either their orators or their poets. But there was one act, in connection with it, in very bad taste, and that was in sending an invitation to GLADSTONE to attend and take part in the banquet gotten up in honor of the occasion. GLADSTONE replies in a very manly and creditable way; but it was the very refinement of cruelty, it seems to us, to ask an Englishman to take part in the celebration of the first step in revolt against English authority in this country. No educated Englishman now feels any bitterness toward us, as a people, for having attained to our independence; but it is not natural that he should feel inclined to condemn his own nation and applaud ours for the events which led to the Revolution. To ask him to do so is an offense against national propriety, and we marvel that such shrewd people as the New Englanders should have been tempted into its commission.

A Card.

[The item referred to in the following card was clipped from a leading Ohio journal, and published in one columns, as a matter of current news, and with no intention of injuring any person. In justice to the lady named, we give place to her statement.—ED. COM.]

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

An item appeared in the "Ohio News" column of your newspaper of the 12th of April, 1875, which stated, in substance, that "Miss Jennett Boss Davidson had sued Dr. Hardman, of Salem, O., for slander and breach of promise;" that "she estimates the damage to her character and feelings at $20,000;" and that "while thinking over the affair, the other day, she became so enraged at the doctor that she procured a revolver and shot three times at him, without ever hitting him." The above item does Miss Davidson great injustice. The allegation that Miss Davidson had "sued Dr. Hardman for slander and breach of promise," &c., is an absolute falsehood; and the attempt to connect the firing of several shots from a revolver on a recent occasion at night, from a window of Miss Davidson's chamber, in order to warn away a drunken and an infamous intruder, with the passion excited by a lawsuit that never was instituted, is a sufficient exhibition of the stupidity of this malicious slander. Where Dr. Hardman is well-known, as he is in Salem, no credit is given to any such statement made on his own authority. But as the above falsehoods have been widely circulated in localities where her business as a milliner has made her acquainted with respectable tradesmen, I shall deem it a great favor if the COMMERCIAL will publish the above correction. And permit me, Mr. Editor, through you, to ask other respectable journals that have published the above item, to extend to me the courtesy of inserting this correction in their columns. JENNETT H. DAVIDSON.

SALEM, O., April 19, 1875.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Beecher's euphemism for a lie is "self-deception." Is the great preacher practicing it?"

Mr. Sartoris, the President's son-in-law, will return from England the latter part of next month.

To-morrow will be the anniversary of the birth-day of the conqueror of the world—Shakespeare.

Foreign steamship agents are wisely sending their circulars to plumbers and coal dealers this spring.

The national banks are to be assessed for the expense attending the redeeming and reassorting of their notes.

In Brooklyn the florists sell a "Beecher bouquet." Purchasers say its aroma resembles the odor of sanctity.

Beecher does not agree with Shakespeare. The latter declares that "it is impious in a good man to be sad."

It begins to look as though some of the members of that Brooklyn jury might presently become biased by the evidence.

Uncle Sam is issuing a new coin for the Pacific coast. It is a 20-cent piece, which will be equivalent to the Californian "two bits."

Canadian papers complain that the railway-building mania in that country has reached a stage which is little short of insanity.

California is said to be an exception to all wine countries in preferring the spirits from grain to their native wine. It is a pity, too.

Oregon being asked to contribute to the Centennial, said she wood send on a fir plank one hundred feet long and twelve wide for exhibition.

People are now beginning to express their devotion by paroxysmal pistols. A man in New York the other day shot his sweetheart "for love."

A coincidence. The vessel Cornwallis was wrecked at Pitcairn Island on Monday, the day of the centennial celebration at Concord and Lexington.

There is certainly no cause for further revolution in Spain. Madrid has a new and gorgeous bull ring, with seating capacity for twelve thousand people.

The aggregate volume of the United States foreign trade is less than it has been since the year 1871. Still the situation is not without its redeeming features.

Lexington, Kentucky, so named in honor of the battle of Lexington, Massachusetts, celebrated the centennial by a double murder, one of the victims being a woman.

The St. Louis *Democrat* is about to issue a mammoth sheet containing illustrations of improvements of the Mississippi river from the DesMoines rapids to the Balize.

And now they are talking about the reluctance of Lee to enter the rebellion. This, however, was fully counterbalanced by the tenacity with which he stuck to it.

Asia is rapidly becoming civilized, the proof of which consists in such facts as the skillful forging of notes, flooding of towns with quack medicines, and adulteration of liquors.

Several hundred thousand young shad, hatched under Government fostering, are to be transported westward this season for the purpose of stocking the tributaries of the Mississippi.

Prof. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, is engaged with a large force in hatching out young shad along the Carolina coast. He will proceed northward as the season advances.

Rather mixed. Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, in his message to the Legislature, says: "The unfortunate *past*, with what mistakes and wrongs may have been committed, you have *before you.*"

A significant fact. The keeper of an English jail, who has had twenty thousand prisoners pass through his hands, says that although he has inquired, he has not discovered one temperance man among them.

A physician who has inquired into the matter states that the sale of Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup annually dissemminates 15,000,000 grains of morphia among our nurseries. It is a dangerous nostrum.

The entire number of disabled soldiers and sailors at the four homes, together with those relieved outside, is 5,102, which is growing larger year by year. Of these 2,180 are native born, and 2,022 of foreign birth.

A New York preacher says: "The chief method of reforming the abuses of the press is for respectable men to patronize only respectable newspapers." True: and the same docrine will apply equally to the pulpit.

The "Ghetti," or wretched Israelitish quarter of Turin, Italy, to which the Jews of that city have long been condemned, is to be pulled down and rebuilt without distinction. It was not a quarter, however, but a hole.

A five and a half foot vein of fine bituminous coal, in such a condition that the amount which can be obtained is only limited by the number of men employed in mining it, has just been struck near Livermore, California.

The recent rise in the Missouri is working immense damage between Atchison and Leavenworth. Acre upon acre of the most fertile and well-improved farms on both sides are melting away like frost under a noon-day sun.

A letter was recently received at the Ravenna, Ohio, postoffice, addressed, "In Care of any liar, ravana, portog Co., Ohio," and contained inquiries relative to a missing husband. The letter was of course intended for "any lawyer."

In this country also, as in Wales, there are still found some people who worship according to the forms of the ancient Druids. A circle of Druids has been started in New York, and it is proposed to start a Druidic newspaper.

In his sermon of last Sunday Beecher said: "A man in the right, with God on his side, is in the majority, though he be alone, for God is multitudinous above all populations of the earth. But Fred. Douglass expressed the same idea in a better form, many years ago. "One and God," said the great negro orator, "make a majority."

PERSONAL.

Down in Bush county, Texas, lately, a Mr. Bird married Miss Kate Hand. And now is proved that old proverb, "a Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Bush."

A farmer named Ziegler, in Michigan, is famous for good sense and great wealth. Some one asked him the other day how he made his money. "By minding my own business," was the reply.

Milwaukee is disgusted with a young parson who, because of the blue eyes of his organist, announced in his text a Sunday or two ago, that "immediately the cook wept and Peter went out and crew."

A woman in Wilkes county, North Carolina, has given birth to triplets five times in succession. The children of each birth have been raised, and the whole number are now alive. No two of the children resemble each other in any marked degree—except the color of the hair. In the sex the female predominates largely. The children are all well developed, and without the least malformation.

Mr. Lester Vernon, a young English graduate of one of the universities, at which he had received special honors, died quite recently at Richmond, Va., where he had intended to invest in land and establish a home. He was the grandson of Mr. Vernon, the donator to the English nation of the magnificent Vernon private collection of paintings which Americans will remember as being galleried in Marlborough House, once the residence of old Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, and now of the Prince of Wales.

A retired liquor dealer of Vermont, whose hands of life have nearly run out, believing that open confession is good for the soul, tells how he converted himself into a traveling rum shop a few years ago by wearing a tin vessel made to fit the body under his clothing, and having a rubber tube attachment through which he could draw a glass of whisky at pleasure. He states that he found it exceedingly useful at agricultural fairs, and subsequently he says he frequently sat at his own door and sold liquor to the passer-by while officers were searching his premises for whisky.

Dr. Hartwell Carver, so well known in Washington and elsewhere as the "Claim-ant" of the origin of the Pacific Railroad, is dead at an advanced age. He also claimed to be a lineal descendant of John Carver, first Governor of the Plymouth Colony. Three years ago he erected a monument in Mount Hope Cemetery, at Rochester, to himself. It is all ready for his full epitaph, except the date of death. One of the inscriptions on it reads: "Dr. Carver was the father of the Pacific Railroad; with him originated the thought of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by railroad."

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republican Executive Committee of Blair county met in the Court House, Hollidaysburg, on Saturday last, and selected M. Edgar King and Prod. Jaekel, Esqrs., as Representative delegates to the Republican State Convention. Col. James F. Milliken was elected Senatorial delegate, with power to choose his own conferees. The delegate elections were fixed for the 5th of June, and the time for the county convention to meet on the 8th of the same month.

The Altoona *Mirror* of Saturday says: "Robert L. Johnston, Esq., of Ebensburg; John P. Linton, Esq., of Johnstown; William H. Sechler, Esq., of Ebensburg; S. M. Woodcock, Esq., of Altoona, and Fisk Conrad, Esq., of Tyrone, Democrats, have all been mentioned in connection with the State Senatorship. But the three former assert positively that they are not and will not be candidates. They are willing to yield their claims to the position to Messrs. Woodcock and Conrad—for the good of the party, feeling assured that if any person in the district can beat Lemon it is either one of those gentlemen."

General.

Ex-Postmaster Bard says he didn't say "Bust up the Third Term Club, and sell the picture of the old man."

Here we have the New York *World* blowing away about the purity of the Democratic Governors, and keeping mum about the Democratic Legislatures.

The next State election will be Kentucky in August; then follows Maine in September; California, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming in September and October; Ohio and Iowa in October; then comes the November elections.

A Democratic member describes the Removal bill as "a bill to remove from the people the right of franchise." Mr. Tilden still demands the passage of the bill. What kind of a President would "this our Cæsar" make, on Democratic showing.—*Buffalo Express.*

Several distinguished gentlemen who ought to know better have included the electoral vote of Colorado in their political calculations for next year. Under the terms of the enabling act, Colorado must wait until 1880 to cast her first vote as a State in a Presidential election.

Democrats don't want Bastiles. All they want is a little ballot-box with a hole in the top.—*Gov. Allen, of Ohio.*

And each a chance to stuff a handful of tickets into it through the little hole in the top. And they don't want to be thrust into Bastiles—i. e. jails—therefor when caught in the act.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Harper's Weekly says: "Nothing in the political future is clearer than that, if the Republicans cannot shake off the incubus of the third term, or establish that they do not seek their purposes by questionable constitutional means, the result in Connecticut foreshadows that in the country."

The Democratic party is in complete possession of the School Board. The time has arrived when the infallible associate editor of the *Catholic Telegraph* should state to the board that which must be done in order to insure the Catholic vote for the party at the fall election—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Because Gov. Bedle, of New Jersey, has made a white Republican a judge and a black Democrat a notary public, they say he ought to be made President of the United States himself. It is becoming dangerous for any Democratic functionary to do right, lest he may be forthwith taken up by an enthusiastic populace and thurst into the White House—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Democratic papers in Iowa clamor for the reorganization of the old party in that State. "Anti-Monopoly" and "Liberal" are no longer of use, they say, as party names; at the best, they were only frauds and snares for unwary Republicans. By all means let us have the bald issue. Iowa is sick and tired of Democratic anyway, and there can be no harm in accommodating the hard-shell Democrats in this small matter.

Indianapolis, Ind., has a Democratic city government, and its finances are demoralized. All orders on the city Treasury are now indorsed "Not paid for want of funds," and draw interest at ten per cent till paid. The *Journal* sums up the situation as follows: "An empty Treasury, an increasing debt, an anticipated revenue, and borrowing money to pay current expenses."

The Springfield (Ohio) *Republic* says: "One of the most flagrant political outrages ever perpetrated in Ohio was the prosecution of ex-Governor Noyes, in Hamilton county, in the midst of a campaign in which he was the leader of the Republican party on a false charge of robbing the treasury. The case was recently dismissed. Everybody knew at the time that there was nothing in it."

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Post* tells the people of the North that they will yet hear the booming of cannon at their doors. "Wade Hampton," it adds, "will do for the North that which Sherman did for the South. There is no Southern man but what has at least forty thousand men each, who are already armed, and who would be ready at a moment's notice to march on Chicago or New York."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* keeps explaining that the trouble at the South is with the "overseer class." They are the fellows who feel ugly toward the negro, and abuse him, and want to get him under again. All the respectable folk, the gentleman, are the other way—they are for giving the black man all rights, and helping him to make the most of himself. Why, then, don't the gentlemen put down the "overseers" poor whites, and vote for themselves? The overseers have bullied and cursed them long enough, and to their great disgrace and ruin. If the real South wants help from the North, it can have it in abundance as soon as it exhibits its principles and power, shows its reality, and presents something worthy of help. So long as the South keeps on electing its bullies and negro haters and hunters, so long the North must and will keep on its war paint.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Signs of Health

Health invariably declares itself by visible signs. A person with a sallow, haggard visage and debilitated frame may declare that he is "in perfect health," but, if he does, don't believe him, for he is not. His looks belie him, and his reservation is mere bravado. Fewer persons, except hypochondriacs, desire to be thought unwell. A fresh complexion, a clear eye, a happy expression, and an elastic tread, leanness. Indicate that their possessor enjoys good digestion, vigorous and healthy circulation, three essentials of health which are fortunately not beyond the reach of invalids. The surest means to that attainment is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which by purifying the blood beautifies the skin and by promoting perfect digestion and sound sleep, keep the body well nourished and impart to the face that pleasing expression indicative of a clear and unwearied mind. The Bitters are far more conducive to good looks than any cosmetic that ever humbugged the credulous.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, A. B. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, G. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Rahmbaldson, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
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HOTELS.

SHIELDS HOUSE,
NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,
Near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
STAHLMAN & McCOY,
PROPRIETORS,
Has recently been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFITTED and all the modern improvements added.
Board per day, $2 00; per week, with fire, $8 00 without fire, $7 00.
The patrons of this House are assured that no attention necessary to their comfort will be overlooked.

Girard House Hotel Company
H. W. KANAGA.
Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
The House has been recently renovated and improved, over $250,000 having been expended in Furniture and Gas Fixtures. Prices to suit the times.
$2 00 PER DAY.

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GEO. A. Q. MILLER.....Gen'l. Supt.

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OFFICE:
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☞ We respectfully call your attention to our "OIL BURNING APPARATUS," for STEAM BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, HEATERS, GLASS HOUSE and STEEL FURNACES. This Machine is easily managed, cheaply applied, free from smoke, cinders, clinkers, dust, ashes, &c., and perfectly safe. The only Machine that has successfully burned Oil as a fuel. Territory for sale. Machines furnished upon the most favorable terms. For further information call on or address
GEO. A. Q. MILLER,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell AND Co
Have Just Opened at their
NEW STORE,
115 AND 117 Federal St,
ALLEGHENY,
A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.

BLACK SILKS,
Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $5 00.

FANCY SILKS,
IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS.

ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN
DRESS GOODS,
For Suits and Costumes.

BLACK DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
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BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
BRILLIANTEENS AND ALPACAS.

Black Grenadines & Hernanis.
NEW STYLES IN
Spring Shawls, Suits and Costumes
The NEW CUIRASS AND TABLIER, made up and in Patterns.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS.
100 BLACK ALPACA SUITS, at Ten Dollars each, a Great Bargain.

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EDUCATIONAL.

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In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
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PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
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TEACHERS' CLASS 10 TO 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.
Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TFSS

PROPOSALS.

To Towboat Owners.
BIDS WANTED!
BIDS WANTED FOR THE
Towing of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Tons of Stone,
From the neighborhood of Cape Girardeau to the head of the passes near the mouth of the Mississippi river.
For full particulars call at office of GAZZAM & COCHRAN, 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.
JAMES ANDREWS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
The Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary invite Proposals for the following supplies:
FRESH BEEF, free from bone.
LUMP COAL and SLACK, to be delivered in large wagons. Each contract to be for one year from May 1st, 1875. Bids will be received until 6 P. M. of FRIDAY, April 23d, inst.
Further details will be furnished at the office of the Penitentiary.
EDWARD S. WRIGHT,
Warden.

PROPOSALS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent Pittsburgh Division Pennsylvania Railroad Company until
For the Construction and Supply of Material for Stonework for Penn Avenue Bridge.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. All proposals must be made on blanks signed, care Superintendent Pittsburgh Division Pennsylvania Railroad, corner Liberty and Twenty-sixth streets, where plans and specifications may be seen.
JOS. M. WILSON,
Engineer Bridges and Buildings.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS will be received until APRIL 30th, 1875, for the
Building of Tenement Houses
FOR THE E. T. STEEL CO., LIMITED, at McKinney's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.
Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office, No. 41 Fifth avenue, (second floor), Pittsburgh.
WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.
Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, April 24th, 1875, at noon,
For the Building of about 750 Feet in Length of Trestle Work,
Containing about 100,000 feet B. M., at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at McKinney's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.
Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of John C. Lewis, Engineer, Penn avenue and Eleventh streets, (A. V. R. R. office), Pittsburgh.
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, April 13, 1875.

NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.
Sealed Proposals
Will be received at this Office until the 23d inst., inclusive, for FURNISHING the use of three of several Court Rooms and Public Offices during the incoming season. Bids to be at the rate per ton, to be delivered at the Court House in such quantities as the Commissioners or their Agent may direct.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

LEGAL.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Estate of FRANCIS ARDRY, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy.
JOSEPH MITCHELL, 510 Liberty street.
April 3, 1875. Th

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of JOHN CRAWFORD, deceased. Writ of Partition or Valuation. No. 6, Sept. T., 1874.
To Edward Crawford, Sarah Elizabeth Crawford, intermarried with R. J. McClure, Almeda Maria Crawford, Emily J. Crawford, intermarried with D. C. Tichnor and J. J. McClure, Executors:
You are hereby notified that an Inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned Writ of Partition or Valuation, on the premises in Twenty-second ward, city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., to make partition to and among the heirs of said deceased in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.
JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, A. D. 1875. Th

ICE! ICE! ICE!
All persons requiring Ice will find it to their advantage to use
Chautauqua Lake Ice,
Being the only LAKE ICE offered in this market this season, and for about the same rate that is charged for the inferior article.
PRICE LIST
Of Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, commencing April 1st, 1875, with advance during the season.
Office, 20th and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Per Day.	6 Deliveries.	Per Week.
10 lb.....	50 cts.	6 cts.
15 lb.....	75 cts.	9 cts.
20 lb.....	90 cts.	7 del..... 10 cts.
25 lb.....	1 10 cts.	7 del..... 13 cts.
30 lb.....	1 25 cts.	7 del..... 14 cts.
35 lb.....	1 40 cts.	7 del..... 15 cts.
40 lb.....	1 50 cts.	7 del..... 17 cts.
50 lb.....	1 75 cts.	7 del..... 19 cts.

50 lb twice a week, 60 cts. 9 cwt.
100 lb twice a week and over, 50 cts. 8 cwt.
50 to 100 lb per day, 50 cts. 8 cwt.
For larger quantities call on Drivers in Wagons, or at office. TThs

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY
LARGE AND IMPORTANT DISPLAY
Of Spring Novelties and Most Remarkable Bargains in
Dress Goods and Silks
Of Every Description and Quality.
New Black Mohair Alpacas,
From 25 cents to 75 cents per yard.
Being the Most Decided Bargains yet offered.
At 25c, full variety of New Spring Shades in ALPACAS, DE BEGES, POPLINS, &c.
At 10 cents and 12½ cents,
New Dress Goods, Desirable Colors.
Black All-Wool Cashmeres,
Unsurpassed Bargains at 62½c, 75c, 87½c and $1 00; also, all the finer grades.
New Tuvisible Plaids.
New Pongees and Poplins.
New Serges, Diagonals and Stripes.
New Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
New Fine Mohairs, choicest shades.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Black Grenadines and Hernanias,
Full Stock, All Qualities, Lowest Prices.
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
Splendid Bargains—All Qualities from 81 to $4.
NEW PLAIN AND STRIPED SILKS, at Lowest Prices.
LATEST SPRING STYLES IN
Ladies' Ready-Made Dresses,
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Shawls, of every description.
THE NEW LINEN LACE GOODS, for Overskirts and Polonaises.

Sp ecial An nounceme nt!
We desire to inform all our custom Goods in all Departments of the House, thing they may desire HAVING STRI EVERY ARTICLE IN THE HOUSE,
WILLIAM SEMPLE,

CARPETS.

CARPETS!
APRIL 1, 1875.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.
New No. 101 Fifth Ave,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Post-Office, Second Floor.

CARPETS!
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.
Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.
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EXTRA QUALITY

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ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

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ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

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PLAIN AND GROOVED

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SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered. ROLLS TURNED.

CARNEGIE BROTHERS & CO.

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BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SHAFTING, MERCHANT BAR, AND MERCHANT BARS.

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Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1826, and

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Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1833. Manufacturers of the well-known J. K. and Variety Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

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Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

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Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

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Mills & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Youghiogheny Cement,

LIME AND PLASTER,

No. 258 LIBERTY STREET.

JUST RECEIVED,

150 Barrels Choice Apples.

We will receive every week, by the barrel, the Choicest Apples brought to market. Also, PRUNE NEW CIDER on draught. FAMILY APPLE BUTTER, LARD, LEAF LARD in the jar. WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, equal to any in the city.

Please give us a call and satisfy yourself.

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HENRY REA, Jr.,

Produce Commission Merchant,

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For Seed or Table Use for sale in any quantity.

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Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

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Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Trucks, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures, Scales Repaired Promptly.

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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

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No. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

OF PITTSBURGH,

CAPITAL STOCK - $500,000

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

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Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

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THOMAS FAWCETT, President.

MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.

J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.

M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier. 7295

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CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

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ESTABLISHED 1855.

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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

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For Queenstown and Liverpool

SAILING FROM NEW YORK ON

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FROM PIER 45, NORTH RIVER.

CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF LONDON,
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CITY OF BRUSSELS, CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF CHESTER, CITY OF RICHMOND.

Passengers will find these Steamers tastefully fitted up, while their Staterooms are roomy, light and airy. The Saloons are large and well ventilated, the breadth of the vessel, and situated where they feel least rolling and motion. Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Boudoirs, Staterooms en suite, Library, Bath Rooms, Barber's Shop, &c.

Infant communication with the stewards by electric bells.

The Steamers of this Company adopt the Southerly Route, thus lessening the danger from ice and fogs.

Rates—Cabin, $75 and $80, currency, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges.

Round Trip Tickets—$145 and $175, gold.

Steerage—To and from all points at reduced rates.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

15 Broadway, New York, or

J. J. McCORMACK,

MAX SHAMBERG,

Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LINE

Mail Steamships.

Only Line Carrying the American Flag

Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed.

Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents Philadelphia.

Louis Moeser, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 78 Fifth avenue, Thomas Jones, 62 Chatham street, S. G. Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Wm. Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny city.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 21, 1875.

Monetary affairs in Pittsburgh call for no extended notice, the conditions surrounding the market being unchanged at the present writing. Most of the banks are inquiring for good paper, and such names as are satisfactory are readily sold at fair rates of discount.

The exchange market is easy at par, the supply being about equal to the demand, no currency being shipped in either direction to make up or reduce balances.

Predictions of better times are in everybody's mouth. Hope is not exactly a marketable commodity, but it has a wonderful influence in producing the conditions which it anticipates. Opportunities for making fortunes rapidly are not confidently looked for, but there is ground for anticipating a steady and healthful business during the summer.

—The Albany *Law Journal* reports a decision affecting the rights of parties where a promissory note was altered, which is of interest. The action was brought by the third indorsers against the maker. The defense was that the note had been altered after its delivery by the insertion of a place of payment; that it was not stamped when made and delivered, the original parties to it having agreed that it should not be stamped, but that it be merely a receipt or memorandum of a transaction between them, out of which the giving of the note arose.

It was stamped before the plaintiffs, who were *bona fide* holders of the note for value, received it. The court held that the note being perfect in form, excepting the blank after the word "at" for the place of payment, it carried with it an implied authority for any *bona fide* holder to fill the blank, and the insertion of the place of payment and the negotiation of the note contrary to the agreement of the original parties, did not avoid it in the plaintiff's hands. The same rule is laid down where a note is given not to be used or filled up in any way. It was also held that the putting on of the stamp, although the same was intentionally omitted, did not invalidate the note.

—The New York legislature has passed a new holiday act, which clears up the numerous discrepancies in the former laws on that subject. The new law provides that when the legal holidays fall on Sundays the Monday next following shall be deemed a public holiday for all or any purposes of business, and all paper maturing on said Monday shall be payable on the Saturday preceding.

In this State, the act of April 2, 1873 provides that when the first of January, twenty-second of February, fourth of July or twenty-fifth of December occur on Sunday, the following *Monday* shall be observed as a holiday, and paper maturing on Monday shall be payable on the *Saturday* preceding. The act of May 25th, 1874 provides that the thirtieth day of May, commonly called Decoration Day, shall be a legal holiday, and when the 30th day of May occurs on Sunday, then the *Saturday* preceding shall be so observed as a holiday, and the paper maturing on either of these days becomes payable on the *Friday* preceding. As the 30th day of May next comes on Sunday it will be well to bear this peculiarity of the law in mind.

—On page 125, *ante*, we gave a note of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in *Hepburn vs. Curtiss*, holding that shares of stock in national banks may be taxed by the State and for municipal purposes, the same as other property of like character, and that they are taxable at their actual value and not necessarily at the par value. We shall shortly give the opinion in the case of Hall, in Ohio, while we are reminded of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State on the same point. In *People ex rel. Williams vs. Assessors of Albany*, 20 N. Y. Sup. 765, it was held that they should be assessed at its full and true value, and therefore where assessors assessed stock at its par value, when its actual market value was in excess of the par value, it was held to be error.

Bigelow's Merchants' National Bank: In Wall st., is another recent decision on the subject of taxing national banks. It was therein held that shares of stock in national banks are personal property, and that the State within which a national bank is located has jurisdiction for the purposes of taxation of all the shareholders of the bank, both resident and non-resident, and of all its shares, and may legislate accordingly; that is to say, that a State has the right to tax all the stockholders of national banks in the State, both resident and non-resident, and that it may by law impose the tax both on the banks and on the residents at the place where the bank is located.—*Albany Law Journal*.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 21, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	113½	113½	114½	114½	114½	114½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	118½		118½			
5-20's, 1862	118½		118½			
5-20's, 1864	122					
5-20's, 1865	122		122½			
5-20's, 1867	122½		122½			
5-20's, 1868	122½		122½			
10-40's, coupon	115		115			
Currency 6's	123½		123½			
New 5-per-cents	109½		109½			
Western Union Tel	77½		77½	77¾	78	
Quicksilver	33½		33½			
Pacific Mail	41	41	41			
Pittsburg	139		139			
Adams Express	99		99½			
Wells-Fargo Express	101		101			
American Express	64		64			
United States Express	50		50			
New York Central	109½		109½			
Erie	22½		22½			
Michigan Central	78		78			
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾	92¾	93	93	
Illinois Central	130		130			
Chic. & Pittsburgh	91½		91½			
Chicago & Northw'n	46	46	46	46	46	46
Do preferred	80½		80½			
Rock Island	103½		103½	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul, common	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Do pref'd	47½		47½			
Wabash, common	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Fort Wayne	97		97			
Ohio & Mississippi	26½		26½			
Union Pacific	74		74			
Harlem	120		120			
Hudson R. & R.	98		98			
Iron Mountain	21		21			
C. C. & I. C.	91		91			
Tennessee, old	37		37			
Tennessee, new	35		35			
South Carolinas, 4's	30		30			
South Carolinas, 6's	45		45			
Missouri 6's	92½		92½			

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	54½	54¾
Reading	56½	56¾
United Co's. of N. Jersey	120	
Oil Creek	39½	40
Lehigh Valley	62	
Allegheny Valley	94½	
Central Trans. Co.	29½	30
P., C. and St. Louis m. b.	76¾	77

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1875.

In mercantile circles to-day there was a fairly active movement of nearly all classes of merchandise, the only important exception being in regard to grain, which was inactive. Produce and commission houses report an active state of the market, with apples, butter and eggs weak and depressed in values. Provisions were firm and higher, in sympathy with the upward movement reported to-day from Chicago. Groceries are doing a fairly active trade in a wholesale and jobbing way, with signs of an improving home demand, as one of the results of the resumption of the iron mills. Produce is steady with a moderate activity. Dry goods are experiencing an exceedingly brisk jobbing demand, while a fair wholesale movement in glass, boots and shoes and general merchandise is reported. The hardware and shelf wholesale trades, while not yet active, are beginning to show some improvement. Lumber is dull and depressed. The general aspect of business here is more satisfactory and promising than it has been for a long time, and it is the general opinion that the improvement now experienced is the beginning of a steady revival of mercantile prosperity.

Values have undergone some important changes during the past two or three days. Grain, although inactive, is firm in price, wheat, corn and oats being in light supply. Flour is excited and higher under the general impression that extensive damage has been done to the wheat crop by the late cold weather. The same cause is said to have effected the supply of early vegetables for this market, while it is expected that the peach-raising sections, that fruit has not been considerably damaged. In produce, apples are weak, while eggs were lower, with potatoes easy. Groceries, dry goods and general merchandise are not altered in quotations to any important degree.

The following were the exports from the five leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week end'g April 17, 1875.	Week end'g April 18, 1874.	Wk. end'g April 19, 1874.
Flour, bls	67,360	49,239	47,303
Wh't, bu	749,000	663,350	512,970
Corn, bu	458,000	594,000	894,746
Rye, bu		6,258	25,000
Pork, bls	5,114	8,200	3,402
Lard, lbs	4,408,300	5,312,000	4,147,000
Bac'n, lbs	4,554,000	4,558,845	6,321,000

*From five points.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,973	Apples, bbls	65
Corn, bus	1,250	Wheat, bus	1,080
Barley, bus	1,350	Oats, bus	2,950
Butter, pkgs	90	Hides, pcs	150
Potatoes, bus	840	Hay, bales	325

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,593	10,179	19,972
Wheat, bush	1,200	675	1,875
Cheese, lbs	75	72	147
Corn, bush	7,818	4,022	11,840
Oats, bush	1,500	6,095	7,595
Barley, bush	8,675	7,697	16,372
Rye, bush	445	499	945
Oats, bush	15,724	11,933	27,657
Butter, pkgs	980	412	1,392
Bacon, pcs	3,750	3,750	7,500
Bacon, lbs	787	622	1,409
Potatoes, bush	17,050	12,523	29,573
Hay, bales	2,295	2,280	4,575

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Transactions in grain continue limited with prices very firm. The receipts of grain during the past week have been very light, being only 30,187 bushels of all kinds of grain for the week ending to-day. The stock in first hands is very light, and should there be any sudden increase in the demand, it would be likely to prove insufficient. Wheat is firm with 6,045 bushels received this week, against 1,880 bushels the week preceding. A reported damage to winter wheat from the cold, cold snap has not yet affected prices here yet, in the absence of demand. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@$1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 27@1 30; choice white Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 18@1 20. Corn is steady at former quotations. The demand for shelled was not active to-day. We quote shelled at $[illegible] 65 bushel for yellow; 60@63c for high mixed; 58@60c for low mixed; car is stronger at 60@62c for yellow on track; 56@60c for mixed. The receipts of corn have decreased being 4,022 bushels this past week, against 7,319 the week preceding. Oats under the influence of a light stock are firm. Receipts for the past week were 11,585 bushels; the preceding week 16,724 bushels. We quote at 39@41c per bushels for prime white; 36@38c for mixed. Rye is nominal and hard to quote. Receipts are 287 bushels, consigned directly to brewers. Prices are given at $1 25@1 30 per bushel for No. 2 fall. Rye is scarce only 515 bushels having been received for two weeks. Prices consequently are higher at $1 15@1 20 per bushel. We noted the following sales on 'Change, and on the street to-day:

1 car white wheat in buyer's sacks.....$1 20
1 car car corn, prime yellow on track.....82
1 car car corn, prime yellow in sacks.....82
3 cars shelled corn, yellow.....81
1 car shelled corn, high mixed.....80
4 car white oats.....59
2 cars white oats.....59½
20 car white oats, in sacks.....59½
1 car white oats on track.....69

FLOUR—The market is active and excited, under the reports of damage to the winter crop. Receipts have been liberal, being 10,179 barrels the past week, and 9,783 barrels the preceding week. We note a sale of 80 barrels extra family winter to-day at $5 75. The following are the prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25@ bbl. No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 50; in sacks 50c off. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are strong and advanced, as follows: Choice brands of white winter extra family $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $8 00; Minnesota $6 25; Iowa $6 50; wheat flour $5 50@6 00; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; self-raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $5 25 @ frozen rocking corn meal $5 50; oatmeal $6 00@6 50.

HAY—There is still a good supply of hay on the market, with prices a shade firmer and quotably higher. We note a sale of 1 car upland prairie at $17 00. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ton; No. 2 do at $18 00@19 00; upland prairie $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $23 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $25 00@26 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $12 00@18 00 ton. Receipts for the past week 2,295 tons.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet. Bran is steady at $[illegible] 25 @ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 @ cwt; middlings $1 30@1 50 @ cwt. Chop is selling at $[illegible] 65 @ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 @ cwt.

Groceries.

In the grocery trade to-day there was a fairly active movement of nearly all classes of merchandise, the only important exception being in regard to grain, which was inactive. Produce and commission houses report an active state of the market, with apples, butter and eggs weak and depressed in values. Provisions were firm and higher, in sympathy with the upward movement reported to-day from Chicago. Groceries are doing a fairly active trade in a wholesale and jobbing way, with signs of an improving home demand, as one of the results of the resumption of the iron mills. Produce is steady with a moderate activity. Dry goods are experiencing an exceedingly brisk jobbing demand, while a fair wholesale movement in glass, boots and shoes and general merchandise is reported. The hardware and shelf wholesale trades, while not yet active, are beginning to show some improvement. Lumber is dull and depressed. The general aspect of business here is more satisfactory and promising than it has been for a long time, and it is the general opinion that the improvement now experienced is the beginning of a steady revival of mercantile prosperity.

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CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank Building, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 21, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.19	25	75	N.W.	gentle	Clear.
2 P.M.	30.05	60	25	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P.M.	30.21	31	60	N.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer.....30.18 Highest thermom. 41
Mean thermometer....32 Lowest thermom.. 22

The Samson Engine.

Superintendent Atkinson has contracted for the new valve for the Samson engine, and it is to be completed in far less time than was anticipated. Several bids were obtained, and the contract was awarded to A. Hartupee, who proposed to do the work for $4,447, the lowest price offered. The contractor agrees to have the chamber completed within twenty-four days, a remarkably short time, considering the immense size of the casting.

Baptist Social Union.

The first anniversary meeting of the Baptist Social Union for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will held this evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the Fourth avenue Baptist church, Pittsburgh. Reports will be read by the President and Secretary. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year. The question "What are the elements of strength in the Christian church," will be di cussed, the Rev. A. Sholrach to be the first speaker. Good addresses and a pleasant meeting may be expected.

An East End Burglar Arrested.

Officer Sol. Coulson yesterday morning, at an early hour, arrested a young man named William Boyle, who is believed to have been concerned in some of the East End robberies. Upon his person were found a number of articles, which were evidently stolen. Mr. A. K. Joy, a resident of the Twenty-third ward, subsequently identified some of the articles as having been stolen from his house on Tuesday night. Mr. Joy made an information against Boyle, and he was committed to the lockup on Saturday.

Accident On a Towboat.

Yesterday morning a serious accident occurred on the towboat Tigress, owned by Mr. J. C. Risher, coal merchant. Conrad Bitzmeyer, employed on the boat, had one of his legs crushed above the ankle, in a shocking manner. When walking upon the pitman his foot slipped, and the leg was caught against the frame and crushed as stated. Dr. A. G. Walters was sent for, and in the hope of saving the limb it was cut open and about a quart of blood withdrawn. The life of the unfortunate man is endangered.

Almost A Fire

About seven o'clock last evening a daughter of Alderman Fitzsimmons, of the Thirtieth ward, South Side, discovered an unusual light in the building No. 161 Carson street, occupied by Carter Bros., glass stainers. The young lady called the attention of the watchman to the fact, and upon examination it was discovered that some wood which was piled up on a drying stove had taken fire, but by the use of water extinguished the flames. But for the timely discovery and prompt action of Miss Fitzsimmons there would no doubt have been a destructive fire.

Supposed Poisoning.

The family of Lewis Bowers, consisting of five persons, residing at No. 109 Federal street, Allegheny, became quite sick yesterday, shortly after eating a hearty dinner. A doctor was called in, and pronounced it a case of poison. The prompt application of proper remedies resulted in bringing the sick people around to a condition of safety, although they were in great danger for a couple of hours. The principal dish at dinner was sauerkraut and pork. An examination will be made for the purpose of discovering the nature of the poison.

School House Project Defeated.

The voters of the Eighth ward, Allegheny, held an election yesterday to determine the question of the erection of a new school building. It appears the School Directors were about to move in the matter of a new building, when they were met by strong objections on the part of many citizens, who contended that the old building afforded ample accommodations, and that a new structure was not yet needed. The question was submitted to a vote, and resulted in an overwhelming majority against the proposed new building, only eighteen votes having been cast in favor of the scheme.

A Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, held April 21st, 1875, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We have been advised of the decease on April 19th inst., of William K. Nimick, a member of this Board since January 23d, 1864.

Resolved, That in the death of William K. Nimick, this Board has lost a valued member, and the community an active and influential citizen.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the members of the Board be tendered to the bereaved family of deceased in their affliction.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of deceased.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

A boiler explosion occurred on Saturday last at the saw mill of John McGowan & Bro., near Pine creek station, Mifflin township, by which three persons were injured, one fatally. Mr. John McGowan was thrown through a partition and suffered the breaking of his arm, besides being badly scalded. His son, Leander, aged eight years, was thrown some ten feet and severely bruised. Vincent McGowan, a member of the firm, aged twenty-three, had his skull fractured, and beside being badly scalded, had a leg broken. He was left in a place of red hot iron, and being unable to extricate himself suffered the cruel torture of remaining until some neighbors arrived and removed him. He lingered until yesterday morning when death put an end to his sufferings.

Dr. McGrew attended the sufferers, and Dr. Walters of this city was called in.

The New Freight Line from the West.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Smarting under the exactions laid upon merchants of this city by that great monopoly, the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, I was induced by what I saw in your columns to try the new route *via* Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The experiment was a most satisfactory one, my freight coming through in good time, and at a great saving of money. I thank the officers of the Fort Wayne road have held the noses of us Pittsburghers to the grindstone long enough, and with all whose business requires heavy freightage from the West, I hail with joy this rift in the cloud which promises us deliverance from its thraldom. That the Baltimore and Ohio corporation may extend its present policy is the earnest wish of hundreds of business men. FAIR PLAY.

The East End Burglars.

The jewelry recovered at the house of Stewart Broomfield, has been identified as the property of Troth & Son, of Fayette city, whose store was robbed on Monday night two weeks ago, and goods to the value of at least $1,500 carried off. In addition to the jewelry there was a large amount of table cutlery, locks, pocketbooks, etc., taken. The store of Ezra Stephens, in the vicinity of Fayette city, was robbed the same night. Mr. Troth states that a peddler living in Fayette city is supposed to be connected with the gang. The bulk of the goods will be turned over to the owner, a sufficient amount being retained for use in court. Troth has made informations against the parties under arrest, and he will remain until they have a hearing. The alleged burglars, Wm. Stewart, Sr., Wm. Stewart, Jr., and John Stewart, have been committed to jail. James Stewart, who is also included in the information, is still at large.

The Intermunicipal Spelling Match.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The intermunicipal spelling match, held on Tuesday evening, was a source of much rational entertainment to the participants, and at the same time it brought some revenue to the Relief Association. Like all other performances of that kind, it will have its influence in improving the orthography of orators besides the spellers. Now, if the Pittsburgh spellers feel mortified with their defeat (as shown by the match), and the Alleghenians jubilant over their victory, it would be a satisfaction for both if another intermunicipal match could be held, in which an entirely different set of spellers from both cities should do the work. This would show to the public, outside of the cities, in a better light, what their relative capabilities in this art is, and it would be a source of additional profit. Challenging Boston to a contest for the championship of the United States is a bold movement to be made by the orthographists of our cities. They would do well to try Philadelphia or Cincinnati first.

CANDOR.

The Manufacture of Tin.

McKeesport, April 19, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I doubt not but that you, as well as your numerous readers, will be glad to know that a new branch of industry has been successfully started in our midst, namely, the manufacture of tin plate.

Some two years ago several Pittsburgh capitalists organized a company under the name and style of the United States Tin Plate and Iron Company, and immediately proceeded to erect suitable buildings and place in them the requisite furnaces and machinery.

The buildings are large, substantial and admirably adapted for the purpose, the machinery is of the very latest and most approved description and placed on massive and durable foundations. The works cover about twelve acres of ground.

They contain four puddling and three heating furnaces, four nobling fires, a steam hammer, six pairs of rolls and first-class engine, and two or three pairs of shears of different sizes, all working like clock work.

The annealing, wash and tinning departments are complete in all their details. The manufacture of tin plate is an entirely new industry in this country, we have heretofore been dependant on foreign countries for the article, and until very recently there has been no attempt made at its manufacture. There are a couple of other establishments in other localities that have tried but have succeeded only in producing what is termed "turne" or "spiers." This establishment has been in operation for some time, but in consequence of circumstances not necessary to be here mentioned, have not, until very recently, been able to produce the desired and satisfactory article, but now they manufacture an article equal if not superior to the best product of England or Wales. As a natural consequence the company feels jubilant, and have resolved to erect an additional plate mill, being convinced that the demand for their specialty will be far beyond their present capacity.

The credit and honor of this success, next to the gentlemen who invested their capital in the enterprise, are largely due to the excellent skill and management of the superintendent and his two foremen. John Coles, Esq., late of Leechburg, Armstrong county, is the superintendent. Mr. Coles has had large experience in managing, and is in every way qualified for the position.

The tinning department is under the control of Mr. John D. Morgan, late of Briton Ferry, South Wales. To him belongs the credit of making the first and only merchantable bright tin plate in the United States.

The roll-turning and keeping the rolls in position (a delicate and very responsible situation) is consequence of the accuracy in which the rolls must be kept in order to produce even and unblemished sheets), is under the management of Mr. William Richards, late of Mail, South Wales. RICORDER.

THE CLARK-McCULLY CASE.

Further Testimony for the Defense—McCully's Indorsements for Clark—Why not the $75,000 Bond was Given, etc.

The case of Robert D. Clark vs. William Frew and others, to recover $75,000, the amount of a "bond of friendship" which he alleges the late James McCully executed for him, was resumed yesterday.

JOHN SCOTT'S TESTIMONY.

John Scott, sworn—The witness has known Mr. Clark fifteen or eighteen years, and knew Mr. McCully on the day Mr. McCully died. Mr. Clark showed witness the paper in dispute in witness' office on Fourth avenue. He had no business there that I know of; it was in the forenoon, I think, between ten and eleven o'clock. I expressed surprise when I saw the paper and asked him why he hadn't had it witnessed. He said his attorney had told him that was not necessary; he didn't state who his attorney was; I asked him if he had solicited this from Mr. McCully, and he said he had not; Mr. McCully, he said, had asked him to get it up, and two or three times had asked whether he had the paper ready. I don't remember the exact language used, but my impression is that he said this was to keep him from being distressed in case of Mr. McCully's death. I had repeated conversations with him. This was about the substance of what he told me; he frequently came to see me on business.

Cross examined—Am not positive, but my impression is that this was on the day of his death.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR FREW.

William Frew, sworn—Am one of the defendants in this case; Mr. McCully was my uncle—brother of my mother; he was at least two months of seventy-five years of age when he died; all the other defendants are nephews and nieces, excepting two children of one of our's the nephew's deceased; I was very familiar with the surrounding of Mr. McCully; Mr. Clark of late years has quite frequently been in our office, having business relations with the firm; Mr. Clark frequently came into the office and asked me if Mr. Lockhart had told me about the paper; I told him Mr. Lockhart had not mentioned it to me; he then showed me the paper; I said, "Mr. Clark, I don't believe Mr. McCully ever signed that;" he said he thought that signature could not be questioned in that office; I asked him if there was anybody else; he said he could not recollect whether it was in the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank or in the Diamond Savings Bank. I asked him why it was given to him; he said it had been given himself for the purpose of protecting him in the indorsements which Mr. McCully had made for him; he asked me if I wanted to take a copy; I said I did not, but he brought it around to me in the book keeper, and spoke to him about it. I told Mr. Harper he might take a copy, and Mr. Harper did so.

(The paper in dispute was shown witness and he expressed the opinion that the signature was not McCully's.) I took out letters of administration in the McCully estate, and during the past year have been served with notices of protest of paper which Mr. McCully had endorsed for Mr. Clark, to the amount of about $5,000; I gave the bank up the paper and paid it; (notes were exhibited and stated to be the ones protested; the signatures to the various notes proved to be genuine.)

The witness was cross-examined at some length, but nothing material was elicited.

Mr. Acheson—Did you not say to Mr. Strickler that if he had presented such a paper as this, it would have been paid?

Major Frew—No, sir, I did not. I said that if Mr. Strickler had a paper of that kind, I could see some reason for it, because I knew that Mr. McCully thought it a friend of his.

[The cross-examination finished, at the instance of Mr. Hampton the witness mentioned the names of a number of persons for whom Mr. McCully had endorsed].

Mr. Hays, recalled—The witness testified that he did not believe the signature to the paper in dispute to be genuine. It was too jerky, irregular and took up too much space. Mr. Acheson asked the witness whether Mr. Clark had not requested him to go to the latter's office as a witness, and the witness said he had so asked him.

Mr. J. D. Ramsay was recalled and testified that he did not think the signature to the paper in dispute genuine.

Mr. Samuel Hood, for whom Mr. McCully endorsed one note of $1,000, and renewed it twice, testified that Mr. McCully had told him in the market house that he sometimes had made endorsements when he did not know how much he was signing for. The subject came up for conversation in connection with the Hill endorsements.

Court adjourned at one o'clock, to give some of the parties an opportunity to attend the funeral of Mr. Nimick. The defense will close this morning.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Prominent Points of the Order Appointing George W. Cass Receiver—His Powers, Duties, and Responsibilities.

Mr. George W. Cass, the Receiver appointed by Judge Shipman to take possession of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is authorized to take and hold the property and all its appurtenances, and instructed to run it in the interest of the company and its creditors.

The following are the main points of the order appointing Mr. Cass:

Authority is given the Receiver to retain in employ all such agents, clerks, servants, and assistants, counsel and attorneys as he may judge necessary to carry the order into effect with economy and prudence; and, to the same end, to appropriate the property and effects of the road, and its earnings, so far as they may be necessary. "The Receiver shall, in the corporate name of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, make and enter into all contracts for the obtaining of the necessary supplies, and for the completion of all shops or structures now in process of construction, and for keeping the road in thorough repair. He shall, however, make the contracts with connecting roads, and make new contracts with them, as he may think for the best interests of the company and other parties in interest, until further ordered by the court; and he shall carry out all contracts relating to the business of the road heretofore entered into by the company in good faith, and all such contracts entered into by the Receiver shall have precedence of and be entitled to priority over any and all claimants in this suit or otherwise.

After provision has been made that the Receiver shall keep full and accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements, the order continues:

"Acting in good faith, and with ordinary prudence and care in the exercise of this order," he shall not be held answerable individually for any breach of contract entered into by him as such Receiver, or for any injury to any person or property of third parties by accident in the prosecution of said business, or by the negligence or misconduct of others in doing that behalf." The Receiver is, in addition, empowered, in his discretion, to remove any of the employees of the road, and it is provided that the net proceeds of the business of the road, as the same shall accrue, shall be applied to the following purposes, and in such order as the Receiver shall deem expedient:

To the payment of the necessary expenses incidental to the execution and preservation of the trust created in the mortgage of Jay Cooke and the said John Edgar Thompson, and their successors, of which they are or were trustees, including a reasonable commutation for their own services; all legal costs, counsel fees, etc.

To the payment of all balances due for services rendered, or for labor performed, or material supplied, or liabilities incurred by company in the prosecution of its business at any time within twelve months next preceding the date of entering this order, and for balances which may be due to connecting or other roads.

To the payment of all legal taxes, assessed or to be assessed against said company, remaining unpaid and to accrue.

To the payment of balances due for right of way or other necessary grounds for the use of said company, with power to said Receiver, subject to confirmation by this court, in cases where the amount due for such right of way or other necessary grounds has not been ascertained heretofore, to compromise and settle the same.

To the payment of all sums due for moneys borrowed to pay interest upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor or materials for the repayment of which any former or present officers of the company, or any other person, at his or their instance, is security.

To the payment of all sums advanced or loaned for like objects, by any former or present Director of the company, and which have in good faith been applied.

To the payment of all liabilities of persons who have, at the instance of said company, or any officer or director thereof, or of any of the parties for said company in the prosecution or defense of suits, whether upon appeal bonds, original bonds, replevin bonds, injunction bonds, or other obligations or undertakings, the object of which was to protect the property of the company against claims asserted by third parties to the injury or prejudice of the company or others as creditors thereof.

To pay such other sums as may be directed by the Receiver under the order.

Mr. Cass entered upon the duties of his office on Saturday, taking possession of the road from the Pacific coast to Brainerd, Minnesota and Dakota. Mr. Cass is President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and also of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and is regarded as one of the most experienced railroad men in the United States. His appointment has met with the approval of all parties interested in the working of the line. The object for which he has been appointed is to take care of the funds until the construction of the road shall be resumed. A meeting of the bondholders will be issued on the 25th inst., by the Bondholders' Committee, when it is expected that they will decide upon resuming the work of completing the line.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

Sudden Death of a Lady.

Last evening, about eight o'clock, Mrs. Isabella Wilbraham, wife of Henry Wilbraham, who resides at No. 10 Peach alley, near Fulton street, died very suddenly under the following peculiar circumstances: A literary entertainment was to be given by the Grammar department of the Ralston public school on Penn avenue, corner of Fifteenth street, at which a daughter of the deceased was to take part. The mother and several members of the family were present at the entertainment, but when the first song had been rendered and the first dialogue had been performed, Mrs. Wilbraham was taken quite unsettled from the hall, assisted by her friends. She had been subject to severe attacks of asthma, and supposed this was one of her usual attacks. She grew worse, and her family physician, Dr. James Duncan, was sent for, who arrived in a few minutes, but too late to render any assistance, as life was already extinct.

Coroner Kerr Smith was immediately notified and soon arrived. He impaneled a jury, and John Bell, who saw the lady from the time of her death, when life was expired, testified to the facts as above stated. The jury rendered a verdict that the cause of death was natural disease, in accordance with the opinion of Dr. Duncan.

Mr. Wilbraham is employed in the shops of the Pan Handle Railroad Company, near the Union Depot. He is an honorable, industrious man, and has the sympathy of his friends in this his sudden and sad affliction.

It is not necessary to state that Prof. Burtt promptly dismissed the audience and postponed the entertainment. It will now be given this evening and to-morrow evening.

The Boiler Experiments.

Arrangements are about being made for a resumption of the boiler experiments at the Mushall farm. Mr. Mosby, next term the work of constructing a new bomb-proof will be commenced, while new and approved instruments are being constructed for making the necessary observations.

The experiments will be conducted under the immediate direction of Prof. Winlock, of Cambridge University, assisted by Prof. Runston, of the Technological School, New York, successor to Mr. Crawford; J. V. Holmes, of Ohio; Copeland and Robinson, of New York, etc.

A new boiler, to be used in working the pumps, will be put up in the place of the small one now in use. The experiments are to be conducted on a different plan than the one adopted by General Smith, and one supposed to be productive of better results.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Interviews With Leading Up-River Lumbermen and City Dealers—Depressed Condition of the Market—A Gloomy Outlook—Rafting at a Discount, Etc.

A COMMERCIAL reporter called on several prominent lumbermen yesterday, for the purpose of getting facts for publication regarding the state of the lumber market. Besides lumbermen from the counties of Jefferson, Clarion, Elk and Forest, a number of the leading firms in Allegheny and this city were also visited by the reporter. The conversation of the parties interviewed indicates a rather gloomy outlook for the trade. But we will let the gentlemen speak for themselves.

WHAT THE LUMBERMEN SAY.

The first party interviewed was a member of a firm in Tionesta—a firm which has heretofore sent down more lumber than any other in the lumber regions. He said:

"The lumber business is duller than it has been for many years. It is so bad, in fact, that all the lumbermen are going back home to stop operations. They intend to shut down altogether—are forced to do so, indeed, because they cannot obtain prices sufficient to pay for their labor. As compared with last season, the trade at present falls short about one-thirds. It is even worse than that. For instance: Last season one firm sent to this market over fifteen million feet of sawed lumber and got fair prices for it. This season they have not quite half the above quantity, and they are unable to sell it at a figure which will pay expenses."

In reply to a question as to the prices offered the gentleman stated that the best offers he had heard of were eight and nine cents per cubic foot for square timber, and twelve dollars per thousand for sawed lumber. The lumbermen could not sell at these figures, and if the market did not improve shortly they would be compelled to seek a market at other points—further down. Many of them have already started in the logs for Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and other cities. The market here is gorged with last year's lumber, and there is little hope for improvement at present.

The above comprises about all that the lumbermen have to say about their business. Of the half dozen or more with whom the reporter talked, each expressed a different opinion.

AS VIEWED BY THE CITY DEALERS.

The next place visited was one of the largest lumber yards in Allegheny. One of the proprietors was interrogated as to the state of the trade, rafting figures, etc. He responded that it was never so dull as at present. There was very little demand, and they were only filling small orders at special rates. They had carried over from last year 180,000 cubic feet of square timber, and had in their yard over 2,000,000 feet of sawed lumber. The demand was so light, and the transactions were so small, that it was impossible to state what the ruling prices were. When there was no market dealers did not pay much attention to their lumber. Lumbermen from up the river called every day to endeavor to work off their stock, but finding the market dull, they were afraid to move on down the river. Many of them were spending part of the time on the Ohio, wherever they could find purchasers.

Another Allegheny firm reports the market as very unsettled. Prices were not low, but they state that if there were any transactions they must necessarily be made at extremely low prices. This firm owns three mills on the Clarion river. These have been engaged during the winter in getting out timber, and now the mills would cease to operate until the market improved.

It is estimated that the amount of lumber in the rafts on the rivers will reach the figure of 35,000,000 feet, and in view of the general dullness in trade it will in all probability be a long time before lumbermen will feel encouraged to engage as extensively in "rafting" as they have in past years.

Western lumber comes to this market in large quantities, and although it is inferior in all respects to the lumber which comes down from the lumber regions on the Allegheny and its tributaries, carpenters and builders buy it on the car load because it is cheaper. This will account in some measure for the difficulty experienced by the lumbermen in obtaining a fair price for their lumber.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

How a Good Picture May Invariably be Obtained.

The state of perfection to which the art of photography has been brought during the past few years by leading artists in this country, is truly astonishing. Pictures such as a short time ago would have given universal satisfaction, now fail to meet the requirments of competent judges. While a few artists in our principal cities have kept pace with the remarkable advances in improving their knowledge of chemistry and increasing their skill in the application of its principles, the great majority are unable to produce a photograph combining all that is essential to a thoroughly artistic picture. And although it might be expected that the taste of the public in this direction would be correspondingly elevated and elevated, yet we have evidence that such is the case, at least in this locality.

For the perfection attained in photography in Pittsburgh our people are almost wholly indebted to the enterprise and devotion to his pursuit of Mr. Gutekunst, the leading artist in tone, and that his properly directed efforts are justly appreciated by a discriminating public, is apparent in the nature and extent of his business. Having visited Mr. Mahan's gallery occasionally during the past two or three years we were perfectly aware of the fact that his productions were excellent, but we turned out here and equal to any produced in the East, but we were not quite prepared to find so much beauty and truth to nature effect as far finer pictures than any of the splendid specimens we had so justly admired during former visits in their selection. In variety of picture, which silently sets forth Mr. Mahan's merit as an artist of the highest order and can any words of ours is a life size plain photograph of a lady, friend of Mrs. Holt now on exhibition in the window.

The means by which Mr. Mahan has secured his end is thoroughly kept a secret, but behind his remarkable success in pleasing all his patrons, it is not our province to set forth nor locally to criticise, as in this connection it is proper to say that his negatives are natural and life-like in their place, enabling him to obtain pictures with very little retouching; and this comes from his superior knowledge of chemistry. While Mr. Mahan is very busy with orders which have been coming in upon him thick and fast for the past month, we are such that he can promptly attend to the wants of all who favor him with their patronage.

INFRINGING A PATENT

Fined and Imprisoned for Contempt.

On Monday last, Judge McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, called up T. Chalkley Taylor, the defendant in the case of the Thompson patent, vs. the Jennings Company, who had been arrested for contempt.

Judge McKennan stated to Taylor that this was a second offense, and he was brought up for contempt for violating an injunction under the Thompson patent. On the former occasion a small fine only was imposed. Judge further said that he had then urgently cautioned Mr. Taylor not to infringe, and not infringing alone, as he was walking on a dangerous edge in violating the injunction and in his experiments to violate that the court was of the opinion that his present mode of putting up caustic potash was clear infringement of the Thompson's patent, and that the difference was about as slight as calling the same thing caraway seed or anaigum. The Judge said he must impose a punishment that would lead Mr. Taylor to desist from violating the injunction of the court. He was then sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, the cost of the proceedings and to be imprisoned in the Tombs of Philadelphia prison thirty days, and was remanded to the marshal.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Charles A. Boncher, bankrupt, order for discharge from all his debts.

The National Iron Company, bankrupts, Danville, petition presented and creditors cited to show cause why an order should not be made allowing them to compound upon certain claims now in a Court of Equity against A. H. Brow, Wm. Foist and the L. and B. R. R. Rule returnable May 8th.

In the case of Jared M. Brush, Andrew Lyons and Andrew D. Miller, the decrees and findings of the Court heretofore made were confirmed absolutely and resolutions ordered to be filed and entered.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

In the case of F. M. & H. Brooke vs. John M. Mueller, an alleged breach of contract in relation to a lease, the jury found for the plaintiff for $125.

In the case of Alexander Lohr vs. John Newell, a *scire facias* on a mechanics' lien, the jury is out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Beatty vs. Dickson; Hutchison vs. Williams; Allen vs. Miller; McGranahan vs. Meyer; McCandless vs. Kay; Jennings vs. Jennings; First National Bank of Clearfield vs. McGeary; Love & Co. vs. Goon & Co.; Schaefer vs. same; Willey vs. Barton; Duff vs. Bracken; Brown & Cochran vs. Williams; Wilson vs. Machin; Dunn vs. Bernard; Edmundson vs. Penney; Gallaher vs. Penn. Co.; Twyford vs. Stevenson.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of John Thompson vs. Jacob Fell, reported yesterday, the jury found for plaintiff for thirty dollars.

The case of George A. Coehran vs. the administrators of the estate of Wm. H. Sims, deceased, and Ann Reed, a *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien, is on trial.

The case of Isaac Mills vs. Jamison & Andrews, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Gray vs. Barton; McGinnis vs. Alvater; McClanahan vs. Blackburn; Miner vs. Gildenfenny; Marks vs. Edmundson; Hoffer vs. Bianey; Cowell vs. Adams; Jones vs. Miller; Sloan vs. Gallagher vs. Kohen; Montgomery vs. Montgomery; Mechanics Savings Bank vs. Long.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

ALLEGED INHUMAN TREATMENT.

W. H. Householder, Mary Householder and Louisa Householder were put on trial on the charge of cruel and inhuman treatment, and alleged maltreatment, on both of Louisa Householder. The prosecutrix is a little girl twelve years of age, and is married to W. H. Householder and a stepdaughter of Mary Householder. The parties live in the borough of Etna, and the prosecutrix testified that she was scalded by the defendants, that they had given her no food for a week, and that they had poured hot wax and glue on her body. The child testified that she was not allowed sufficient clothing to keep her warm, nor enough food to eat, and that sometimes she had to go to neighbor's houses to keep from starving. On one occasion the defendants locked her in the cellar and kept her there a considerable length of time. The step-mother, she said, had whipped her with a strap. The defense deny these charges as wholly false, and a number of witnesses have been called to refute the statement of the girl.

S. B. McKain, charged with arson in firing his house in the Eighteenth ward, was acquitted, the jury rendering a verdict to that effect.

Joseph Lofink, Jr., plead guilty to illegal liquor selling.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. W. J. Preston, Pat Curran, Thomas J. Dunn *et al.*, Sampson Weil, John Hamilton, Charles Cleary, David Croft *et al.* (3), Alex. Cobb, Frank C. Weigand, W. H. Miller, Minnie Raynor, Matthew Marshall *et al.*

Funeral of Mr. Nimick.

The funeral of the late William K. Nimick took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, in the Fourth ward, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens. The floral decorations about the bier and casket were elaborate, and testified the regard of many friends. Hundreds of persons, including those who had been acquainted with the deceased, viewed the remains during the day. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Spaulding, assisted by Rev. Dr. Howard. After these had been concluded, the cortege moved in the following order: Carriage of Rev. Dr. Spaulding, assisted by Rev. Dr. Howard. After these had been concluded, the pall bearers, Messrs. B. F. Jones, Charles Speer, J. D. Scully, Wm. M. Hersh, A. W. Painter, Alexander Bradley and C. B. Herron, bore the remains to the hearse, and the cortege moved. A long line of carriages filled with friends and acquaintances followed the remains to their last resting place in Allegheny Cemetery.

THE POINT BRIDGE.

Bids for the Masonry and Superstructure —No Award of the Contract Yet.

The bids for the different parts of the work upon the proposed new bridge to extend from the Point to the South Side were opened yesterday at the office of Joshua Rhodes, Esq. It may be stated that the basis of these bids are the plans and specifications proposed by City Engineer Charles Davis, of Alleghony, allusion to which has already been made in these columns. Bids were upon two separate departments of the work, *i. e.*, the masonry, including piers, abutments, excavations for anchoring the cables, coffer dams, etc., upon the bridge proper.

ON MASONRY.

The following bids were received upon masonry, the first nine bidders being from this city:

John F. Gordon	$219,220 80
Forrester & Alston	190,000 10
J. P. & R. H. Knox	187,033 00
Macklin & Friday	183,553 00
R. Henderson & Co	174,137 00
John Megraw	167,999 20
Samuel B. White	163,788 80
James Harrison & Co	165,117 80
John Shea & Co	164,779 00
Chas. McDonald, New York	160,992 00
Flad & Pfeifer, St. Louis	205,529 00

ON THE SUPERSTRUCTURE.

These bids are for all work on the bridge proper, including roofing, flooring, toll houses, &c.:

John A. Green, New York	$430,117 00
American Bridge Company, Chicago	424,503 80
Same—Second plan	359,000 00
John A. Roebling Sons, New York	392,717 00
Milwaukee Bridge Co., four plans—	
First plan	372,000 00
Second plan	382,000 00
Third plan	392,000 00
Fourth plan	402,000 00
Chas. McDonald, New York	354,700 00
Flad & Pfeifer, St. Louis	185,294 50
Detroit Bridge Company	171,700 00

Of the above all are for a "suspension" bridge except that of the St. Louis firm, which was for a composite structure. Where different plans were submitted in bids, such plans were a modification of the Davis drawings. A meeting of the Directors of the new Bridge Company will be held to-day, but as it will take some time to examine and compare proposals, the awards will not be made for some days.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

New Offices to be Opened.

The Executive Committee of the Humane Society met yesterday afternoon in the parlor of the Chamber of Commerce. There was a large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen, and in the absence of Chairman Luckey, Mr. Colton presided.

Superintendent Street made an interesting report of the work of the officers during the past week, which included the recent trial of a firemen's case in Court. The trial and its results was discussed at some length, some members being in favor of appealing the case to the supreme Court. The trial and its results in court on behalf of the Society, it was deemed important and it was thought that his Honor Judge Ewing should not have restricted the Commonwealth to three witnesses as in petty cases.

After due consideration the committee decided to remove the offices of the Society to No. 218 Penn avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and just opposite Dr. Howard's church. At that place hereafter all communications may be addressed and complaints made.

After transacting some business not of public importance, the committee adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Lucille Western appeared in the title role of "Leah, the Forsaken," last evening to a fair house. The audience, though not of the largest, was evidently well pleased with the performance, and at the close of the play rose the curtain, at the end of the third act, by very hearty applause. To-night "The Child Stealer" will be given. To-morrow night Miss Western takes her benefit.

Library Hall.

There was an immense audience present at Library Hall, last evening, to listen to those monarchs of minstrelsy, the Carncross & Dixey troupe. Everything on the programme was well done, and received with marks of warm appreciation.

This evening the programme will be changed throughout, new songs being set down for Carncross and Dixey, new specialties, and new acts and burlesques for Dixey and his fellow comedians. Hale, 103 Smithfield street, sells the reserved seats.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The crowds which go to this popular resort increase in size nightly. This evening an entirely new bill of fare will be presented, and Zanfretta pantomime troupe will repeat the "Magic Flute."

Toole, the Comedian.

J. L. Toole will play at Library Hall next week. The New York *World* says of him: "Enough has been said of Mr. Toole to satisfy the public that he is a finished artist. Mr. Toole's engagement at Wallack's opposite *Pad Fry* stamped him at once, in the opinions of the critics, as a comedian of the highest pretensions challenged our unqualified approbation."

Academy of Music.

Pantomime, it is evident, has not lost its grip on the public heart, for there was a large audience at the Academy of Music last night, when G. L. Fox and his company reintroduced the old favorite, "Humpty Dumpty." The pantomime is very little changed, as the tricks can be produced much the same as of old; but every one was done neatly and well. Fox is a capital clown, and his entire company show matured forms of talent in their selection. The freshness in the second act is as good as anything we have had in it since the first production at stormis of applause. Our crowded columns forbid a more extended notice this morning. Our exhibitors will be overjoyed to see "Humpty Dumpty." Make sure of a seat by engaging it at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Western Theological Seminary.

A reunion of the alumni of this institution was held last evening in the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny. A large audience was present, and the evening was spent in consideration of an address of welcome in behalf of the directors and faculty, by Daniel Miller, Esq., and D. D., of Wheeling, and a response in behalf of the alumni by Rev. Benjamin L. Agnew, of Philadelphia, and a poem by Rev. Samuel Wilber of Perry Monument speakers. The addresses of Dr. Risher and Rev. Agnew were able and entertaining, and were listened to by a highly pleased audience.

Death of James S. Patterson, Jr.

Mr. James S. Patterson, Jr., late Mayor's Clerk, died about ten o'clock last night, at the residence of his brother, Isaac M. Patterson, No. 3814 Butler street. The deceased was on the street yesterday morning in good health apparently, and his death was quite sudden, being caused by disease of the heart. He was in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Patterson held the position of clerk during the administration of Mayor Wilson, for nearly two years, and of Mayor Blackmore's term. His death will be regretted by many friends.

Till Tapping.

Thomas Caveney and Philip Kelly were arrested yesterday and taken before Mayor McCarthy on a charge of larceny on oath of a butcher named Thomas Shaw. Upon a hearing of the case they were committed for trial. The boys it is alleged stole $25 from the drawer in stall No. 5 in the Diamond, on Tuesday.

Alleged Larceny.

Officer Barr, of Allegheny, last evening arrested a young man named James Moore, on the charge of stealing some articles from his fellow boarders at No. 29 Federal street. He was confined in the lock-up, and will have a hearing before Mayor Phillips this morning.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Pittsburgh Mayor's office needs cleaning up.

BISHOP SCARBOROUGH will make Trenton the place of Episcopal residence after May 1.

THE Fourth Ward Concert at the Third Methodist church has been postponed two weeks.

ON AND after to-day the office of the Humane Society will be at No. 218 Penn avenue, opposite Dr. Howard's church.

THE Executive Committee of the Humane Society meets every second Monday afternoon. The office is now at 218 Penn avenue.

NINE foxes were caught near McDonald, on Tuesday, by seven young men who were out on a fox chase, and three young ones on another.

THE *Guide* hoists the name of Col. Wm. H. Smith, President of the Artizan's Union, for Mayor, as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

AN AFTERNOON journal locates Perrypoolis in Westmoreland county. The residents of that place, who have all along supposed they were in Allegheny, will be surprised.

A COAL MINER named Thomas Jones was killed yesterday afternoon at Hay's coal works, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railway of "horseback" falling upon him.

THE Railroad Committee was to have met last night to consider the ordinance relative to the running of railroad trains through the city, but no quorum failed to attend.

THE Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Jacob Hays, who committed suicide yesterday morning, and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered.

THE Sisters of Rebecca Rodge, I. O. O. F., will present a magnificent flag to the Robert Blum Manerchor, of the Blum Lodge, at a festival to be given at Washington Park, Troy Hill, June 24.

ROBERT DONALDSON, a pressman in the job printing office of McKallip & Co., on Ninth street, had his right hand severely lacerated yesterday by the cog wheels of a new Campbell press.

VINCENT DEAN, of the Humane Society, says that on his visit to the sausage manufactory in Allegheny, he saw quite a quantity of horse meat hanging there, and stated that it was for their own consumption.

CAPT. WM. M. DALGLEISH has received the appointment of United States